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ABSTRACT

This publication presents a broad array of data designed to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, this book provides ongoing benchmarks with which states can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1990. The book focuses on 10 indicators: percent low-birthweight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent. Data are provided for the nation and for each state on demographic change, economic characteristics, child health and education, and child care indicators. Three appendixes present KIDS COUNT standard scores and national rankings, multi-year trend data for KIDS COUNT indicators, and multi-year national composite ranks. The publication also includes definitions and data sources, criteria for selecting KIDS COUNT indicators, and primary contacts for state KIDS COUNT projects. (SM)



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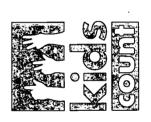
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KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



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To obtain additional copies of this publication, call the Casey Foundation publication line at 410.223.2890 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

The KIDS COUNT Data Book: 2000 is available on the Internet at www.aecf.org.

vices. Tom moved to Washington in 1969 to help helped literally millions of children, families, and policy to President Carter. His legacy in shaping Program and the Earned Income Tax Credit has program and financing strategies in human ser-Plan and later became an adviser on domestic Tom Joe's influence on American social policy rights advocate and a supporter of innovative over the past 30 years was profound. Born in California Assembly, where he was a welfare develop President Nixon's Family Assistance Milwaukee and blind since childhood, Tom the nation's Supplemental Security Income began his career as a staff member of the elderly people to move out of poverty.

Study of Social Policy, which he continued to In 1979, Tom founded the Center for the direct until his death. Through the Center, he

partnership between the Center and the Casey ocal partners, and the provocative use of data pushed tirelessly for dramatic changes in the way that American human services are structured and made available. He forged a close Foundation, contributing equal measures of political neutrality, the respect for state and Center launched KIDS COUNT in 1990 and Foundation's early initiatives. Tom and the that characterize KIDS COUNT to this day. beginning, Tom insisted on the rigor, the produced its first four editions. From the guidance and critique to many of the

This tenth anniversary edition of

Tom's gifts live on most fully in the memories who remember his work. We leave the final Beyond his professional contributions, of those who admired and loved him and reflections on Tom's life to them.

Joe, who died on October 2, 1999. dedicated to the memory of Tom the KIDS COUNT Data Book is

what gave life meaning that it would never I admired and was strengthened by Tom's and love were all very real things and that collectively we had the duty and the power uninterested, it seemed, in metaphysics of any sort. Yet, he possessed a fundamental to promote them. I think that Tom was so faith. Tom, of course, was a secular sort not very religious or philosophical—and certainty that rightness, fairness, justice, sure that fairness, duty, and love were bave occurred to him that these beliefs required definition, debate, or defense

ple who were in his eyes equal part vision,

that regard. He never stopped caring. He on this nation's most difficult social prob-

our society. Tom was constancy itself in bappens to the poor and vulnerable in

never stopped thinking about or working

lems. And no matter what obstacles or

discouragement be encountered, Tom

never gave up. Hale Champion J.S. Department of Health and Human Services

ties in the first place. His heroes were peo-

political system that created the inequali-

Tom combined bis ideals with the know-

There was really only one central subject for Tom—bis endless concern about what

bow to work in the back rooms of the

should force a choice, or blur distinctions

where he would want a clear, sharp edge,

l expect that white cane to come hurling

bim. The next time any of us tries to com-

impart those skills to those of us around promise too much, or mediate when we

integrity, and streetfighter. He tried to

Douglas W. Nelson

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Center for the Study of Social Policy

Frank Farrow

sbarp. Razor edge and compassion mixed down from the clouds like a thunderbolt and stop us in our tracks. Sharp. Razor nextricably as one. For me, that's Tom.







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Connections Count: An Alternative Framework for

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Understanding and Strengthening

America's Vulnerable Families

The 1990s were a time of unparalleled prosperity in America. Over the past decade, virually every indicator of economic growth and well-being moved upward, a trend that has translated into increased security and confidence for millions of American workers and their families. Rising stock markets and recording employment have combined to help fuel an increase in family income nationally, with median family income rising 6 percent from \$44,090 to \$46,737 between 1990 and 1998.

Although significant numbers of families are clearly benefiting from this economic boom, it's important to recognize that too many other families and kids are not. In contrast to the growing ranks of the affluent, our child poverty rates have decreased only minimally. For example, while the aggregate share of income going to the richest 20 percent rose from 44.3 percent in 1990 to 47.2 percent in 1997, the share going to the poorest 20 percent actually fell slightly.³ And, while poverty rates in general have decreased, the number of children living in families that are extremely poor has remained virtually unchanged.⁴

This phenomenon can be seen most starkly in our major metropolitan areas, where it is

million live in urban neighborhoods of extreme and welfare dependency-that continue to put children live in neighborhoods where poverty rates are above 20 percent, and more than 1.1 characteristics. A little more than half of these ncome communities brushing the borders of particularly vulnerable because their families about 9.2 million children can be considered demonstrate some combination of these risk easy to find comfortable middle- and uppershed urban and rural communities, families are still being overwhelmed by a number of employment experience, single parenthood, noted in our 1999 KIDS COUNT Data Book, poverty, where more than 40 percent of the numbers of very poor families. In impoverthem at high risk of poor life outcomes. As actors-including a lack of education and neighborhoods that remain home to large households live below the poverty line.5

Over the past decade, we've learned a lot about fragile families in America. For example, we now know more about the general factors and characteristics that put families and their kids at risk of poor outcomes. And we now recognize that the majority of these families are not scattered randomly, but are concentrated in a relatively small number of specific neighborhoods in cities, as well as in rural and suburban areas across the country.

Although we understand more about who's generally at risk and which families are the most vulnerable, we still don't know enough about the specific and concrete obstacles that these families confront daily—or the

Many of our poorest families are struggling to survive in communities that often exacerbate rather than mitigate the disadvantages of poverty—communities where a lack of public resources, economic investment, and political power sometimes serves to separate and isolate families from mainstream society.

figure 1

Percent of Households With Children in Central Cities That Do Net Have Internet Access: 1998 Low poverty
neighborhoods
(under 10%)
Very high poverty
neighborhoods
(40% or more)

NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood powerby status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age. SOURCE: Special tabulation of the December 1998 Current Population Survoy, U.S. Census Bureau.

best ways to help surmount them. At the Casey accelerate our search for answers to these chalissues, struggles, and needs facing parents who benefiting from the nation's growing prosperidescribing and addressing the issues that pre-Foundation, we now believe that in order to that promotes a deeper understanding of the lenges so that people will be moved to act in borhoods. And we need to frame these chalare trying to raise families in troubled neighstrengthen families and help them help their ty and opportunities. We need an approach vent too many families and kids from fully enges, we need a more practical way of more realistic and meaningful ways to kids succeed.

Central to this view is our growing recognition of the value and significance of family connections, and the consequences when families and children are isolated or "disconnected" from the opportunities, networks, supports, and services that will enable them to thrive.

The importance of helping families make these connections is the theme of our 2000 KIDS COUNT Data Book, and, indeed, of much of the current work of the entire Foundation.

A Different Framework for Thinking About Families

It has long been recognized that many of our poorest families are struggling to survive in communities that often exacerbate rather than mitigate the disadvantages of poverty—communities where a lack of public resources,

economic investment, and political power sometimes serves to separate and isolate families from mainstream society. For these families, raising successful kids means battling in an environment that offers scant support and resources, and where it is easy to feel that your hopes and dreams for your children can be obliterated simply by sending a kid to school or to the store at the wrong moment.

While such difficulties have been acknowlstructure are the primary measures of disadvanand family structure stereotypes that some poliaddressed, no real progress can be made. They parents." Although not wrong, such characterizations imply that class, race, place, and family families have been described as "below poverhad significant limitations. For example, these may even encourage people to think in terms of unfair and inappropriate class, race, place, understand the issues these families face has ty," "minority," "living in inner-city neighboredged, historically, the framework used to tage and that unless these issues can be hoods," and "disproportionately single cymakers will cite to justify inaction.

At the Casey Foundation, we now believe that an alternative framework can give us a more practical understanding of what it means to be a poor family trying to raise kids in a tough neighborhood and why the experiences of poor families tend to differ from those of families that are more affluent. We believe that this alternative approach can lead to more specific and productive action on behalf of isolated families and their kids and help connect

kids count 2000

them to needed opportunities, services, and relationships. Furthermore, the perspective allows us to emphasize that chronically disadvantaged families need opportunities, tools, and relationships to succeed, rather than subsidies, welfare, or charity.

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The Importance of Family Connections

For many families living in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty, life is often a series of paradoxes. At a time when media experts, economists, and social observers stress that the future belongs to those on the Internet and to those who can compete in a global economy, many inner-city families don't have cars to get to work, phones to remain linked with family and neighbors, or computers that would allow them to navigate the information superhighway.

To be more specific, while advertisements children don't even have a telephone at home. Similarly, while policymakers and economists transportation nor a car. Although many modmany families living in our poorest neighborerate- and upper-income families have more percent of households with children in very is connecting people globally, in reality, 84 hoods find it extremely difficult to work or correctly convey the sense that technology home computer, and almost 20 percent of increasingly extol the need to think about poor urban neighborhoods do not have a because they have neither reliable public regional, national, and global economies, shop outside their immediate community

than one vehicle, half of the children in lowincome urban areas live in a household that does not have a car.6

While communication and transportation are among the most obvious types of connections that are missing for many families in tough neighborhoods, they are only small measures of a larger phenomenon of isolation. This isolation leaves these families disconnected from economic opportunity, distant from meaningful social supports, and separated from the services and institutions that help families succeed.

Connecting Families to Economic Opportunities

All families need an opportunity to build a solid financial foundation that enables them to meet their everyday needs and plan for the future. At a minimum, this means providing parents with opportunities to secure jobs that offer an adequate, predictable income and appropriate benefits—jobs that help families build assets that can cushion them in tough times and encourage aspirations for the future. Indeed, it is well known that when parents work and save, their personal development is affected, as well as the development of their kids and the quality of neighborhood life.

Chronic unemployment has long been recognized as an all-too-common reality for families in tough neighborhoods. And despite the current booming economy, this trend continues. Statistical profiles of low-income communities in several major cities show that unemployment rates remain almost three times

Figure 2

Percent of Children in Gentral Cities Who Live in a Kouschold Without a Phone: 1998

Percent of children	45 4% (%)	ty ds (£720) (e)
	Low poverty neighborhoods 4% (under 10%)	Very high poverty neighborhoods (40% or more)

Figure 3

Percent of Novseholds With Children in Control Cities That Do Not Nave a Computer: 1998

Low poverty neighborhoods (under 10%) Very high poverty neighborhoods (see the control of the c
--

NOTE: There are a small number of people whose naighborhood powerby status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age. SOURCE: Special tahulation of the December 1998 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 4

Percent of People (ages 16-64) in Central Cities Who Are Unemployed: 1998

	Percent of people	people		
Low poverty neighborhoods (under 10%)	3%			
Very high poverty neighborhoods (40% or more)	%8			

Figure 5

Percent of Children Living in a Family That Boes Not Own a Car or Other Vehicle: 1997

	Percen	Percent of children	ldren		
Children living in low- income, urban areas				20%	
All children	13				

NOTE: Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age. (Figure 4) There are a small number of people unloss neighborhood powersy status could not be determined. (Figure 5) Lowincome, unden events are ZIP codes with median incomes below \$20,707, located in central counties of metropolitan areas of 1 million population or more. SOURCES: (Figure 4) Special ubulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. (Figure 5) Child Thends analysis of data from the Urban Institute, 1997 National Survey of America's Families.

as high as regional rates and that median family income is half or less than the regional median.⁷ When residents in poor communities do find jobs, those jobs are less likely to provide family-supporting, wages, as evidenced by the fact that since 1990, the number of children in working-poor families has increased by nearly one-third.⁸

Yet many residents in neighborhoods with the worst child cutcomes aren't simply poor and underemplcyed. They are removed and disconnected from the core opportunities, resources, and institutions that would enable them to combat their poverty more successfully. In comparison to families living in more prosperous areas, they lack the connections that lead to family-supporting jobs and to other opportunities essential to building economic security.

tion. Car ownership rates in low-income urban increased substantially.9 Exacerbating this geographic mismatch is the relative lack of access areas, for example, are almost half the nationtrends over the past clecade show clearly that that poor families have to reliable transporta-Geographic Disconnection. Some famiemployment opportunities in inner cities are lies are disconnected by sheer distance from diminishing while suburban job growth has al rates.¹⁰ Studies also have identified inadeemployment opportunities that lie beyond quate suburban public transportation as a where the jobs are. Studies of job growth major barrier to the ability of low-income workers to take advantage of burgeoning

their neighborhoods." Transportation obstacles also affect the ability of poor families to save money by shopping at retail outlets that offer lower-priced goods. Instead, they are forced to shop near home, where higher prices and fewer commercial choices often limit their purchasing power.

ment, lack of job experience, or employer prejtheir social network a personal connection to a obs. In neighborhoods of concentrated povertheir character and skills are even more critical. them to prospective employers, and vouch for informal networks that most people use to get American youth emphasize that having within steadily employed adult is the most important face formidable employment barriers because udice-networks of friends and relatives who of criminal records, low educational achieveployed, these networks are far less abundant ty, where large numbers of adults are unemcan inform them of opportunities, introduce factor in determining their access to reliable Lack of Job Networking Connections. Economic opportunity is also compromised high-poverty areas—where some residents than in more affluent communities.12 Yet in Surveys of low-income Latino and Africanwhen families are not linked to the critical ob information.13

Lack of Equity-Building Connections.

Even when residents in poor communities do find work, jobs tend to offer low pay and minimal benefits, affecting their efforts to save successfully and accumulate even modest assets. Lower-income families are less

kids count 2000

likely than middle- and upper-income families to have checking or savings accounts¹⁴ and are about three times less likely to receive interest or dividends in a given year.¹⁵ This makes it harder to establish and build a financial history and qualify for credit cards, auto loans, and mortgages. Not only are home ownership rates in central cities almost one-third lower than those in suburban areas, ¹⁶ but based on a recent study, the median value of owner-occupied housing in poor neighborhoods ranged from 25 percent to 62 percent less than owner-occupied homes in the surrounding region.¹⁷

In poor communities, families remain isolatmight provide stronger connections to asset- and income communities.18 In low-income communitransactions-than it is to find a bank. For examequity-building opportunities. While the number ed from the mainstream financial institutions that oranch closures occurred in low- and moderate-10 to 1.19 In the absence of these critical financial opportunities to access credit for small businessratio of check-cashing outlets to banks is about vices, can compound a sense of pervasive ecooutlet--a business that is unregulated in many institutions, entrepreneurial residents lack real es that they might open in these communities, states and that can charge exorbitant rates for ple, in Chicago's poorest neighborhoods, the of bank branches per capita declined overall which, when combined with the lack of serties, it's often easier to find a check-cashing between 1985 and 1995, two-thirds of the nomic and commercial isolation.

Connecting Families to Strong Social Networks

essential to family success, the ability of a famithrough extended family and informal contacts with whom they feel comfortable; people who associations, and churches. Through these networks, families feel connected to a larger community that cares about what happens to them and their kids, a community that simultaneousy to succeed also depends heavily on the pospeople they can turn to for support, particulartheir kids. Sometimes these networks are built Through these relationships, families feel conshop up the street. Other times, they are built While economic opportunity is unmistakably -the neighbor down the hall, or the barbernected to networks of people they trust and through associations with more formal and itive supportive relationships parents form. share their values, concerns, and priorities; unions, PTAs, cultural organizations, block ly regarding issues and activities related to organized groups and activities, such as ly makes families stronger and is made stronger because of their participation.

Historically, these formal and informal support systems have been one of the strengths of poor communities. But in some places, these networks of core relationships are fraying as a result of social and demographic trends that intensify isolation. Among the most important trends are those that affect family formation, such as the absence of fathers. In 1997, 65 percent of poor children lived in households that did not include their

rigure 6

Percent of Families That Received Money From Interest or Dividends: 1996

	Percent of families
Low-income families (below 200% of poverty)	000 W
Middle- and upper- income families (above 200% of poverty)	

rigure 7

Percent of Children in Central Cities Living in Owner-Occupied Ewellings: 1999

Percent of children	%39 **	
Pe	Low poverty neighborhoods (under 10%)	Very high poverty neighborhoods (40% or more)

NOTE: Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age.
(Figure 7) There are a small number of people whose neighborhood powerty status could not be determined.
SOURCES: (Figure 6) Child Trends analysis of data from the Urban Institute, 1997 National Survey of America's Families. (Figure 7) Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

space for neighborhood celebraplaygrounds, and available open neighborhoods, it may be easier museums. Indeed, in very poor member than it is to become a communities have fewer parks, tions and cultural events, and they have fewer libraries and for a kid to become a gang On the whole, our poorest shortstop or a scout.

tremendous impact on family formation among Although we have long known that high rates of absent dads make it difficult for young, sinbiological fathers, compared to 25 percent of gle mothers to provide their kids with everyrates, more than 1 in 4 black men and 1 in 6 Hispanic men will enter prison at least once, factors that contribute to the increased stress minorities. Based on first-time incarceration children who were nct poor.20 Staggeringly thing they need, there are other important high male incarceration rates also have a while the rate for white men is 1 in 23.21 and isolation felt by so many families.

social support networks that these institutions can provide have changed as more and more and faith-based groups have become increascontinue to reach out through their members, the nature of the supports they provide is difdelivery rather than the personal neighbor-toworks in poor communities, many churches struggle of churches and faith-based groups to maintain the central role that, historically, ingly overwhelmed trying to meet the multipoverty neighborhoods once they are finanhoods. Long a bulwark of strong social netferent. In many instances, community work has become more like formal social service they have played in low-income neighborcongregations. In sonie cases, the kinds of congregation members move out of highcially able to do so. While these churches Institutions. One factor is the increased ple and more intense needs of their Frayed Connections to Faith

neighbor helping networks that are more

ty also make it difficult for families to form and significantly higher than they are in more afflu-Environment. Concerns about crime and safesustain strong social networks. Put simply, too neighborhoods, parents perceive that there are many families living in high-poverty neighborbuildings and city blocks and claimed them as Crime rates in these areas are consistently and ent communities. In many communities, drug they and their kids can be safe from conflict safe places to raise their kids or to socialize. hoods don't feel that their communities are few, if any, places outside the home where their own. Little wonder that in many poor characteristic of resident congregations.22 Lack of Access to a Safe and Secure dealers and gangs have taken over entire and potential violence.

reluctant to gather in parks and playgrounds or Grandparents and other older residents—who remain homebound, not because they're ill or together or with their neighbors. Families are The reality and the perception of danger clearly have an impact on whether and how have much to offer and much to gain from families in poor communities spend time to venture out after dark with their kids. family and community networks-often frail, but out of fear for their safety.

Studies of strong, successful families indicate that Clearly, many families in isolated communisome parents in tough neighborhoods believe that the best way to protect and nurture their ties find ways to thrive, but often at a cost.

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children is to insulate the entire family from the community. While that may shield children from risks, it also further isolates them from the supportive networks that they need and to which affluent families routinely have access.²³

Activities. Beyond issues of crime and safety, it Indeed, in very poor neighborhoods, it may be Lack of Access to Organized Networking gle overbooked calendars of lessons, practices, games, tournaments, and recitals, that is not as of organized recreational and cultural activities clubs, mainly because such activities are either is difficult to cultivate social networks in some available in more affluent communities. While borhood celebrations and cultural events, and many middle- and upper-income families jugrue for poor families—not for lack of interest, nized team sports and school and community and kids don't have access to the same range poorest communities have fewer parks, playgrounds, and available open space for neighportation to get to them.24 On the whole, our ow-income neighborhoods because parents but lack of opportunity. Recent surveys indicate that kids in low-income urban areas are substantially less likely to participate in orgaunavailable or inaccessible—they lack transeasier for a kid to become a gang member than it is to become a shortstop or a scout. they have fewer libraries and museums.

The diminished role of faith-based groups, high crime rates and safety concerns, and lack of organized recreational and cultural activities are all important contributors to the isolation that many young parents feel when they do not

who they can lean on in a pinch. Similarly, subthat scars many poor neighborhoods-exaggerlematic, because it becomes even more difficult reducing a person's sphere of social interaction nave strong social networks. But other dynamcs also increase the impact of these weak conkids in low-income urban areas, who are three wice in a given year,25 this is particularly proband affordable housing in many poor commustance abuse-another too-common affliction nities, separate fragile families from kin, who nections. For example, high rates of mobility, to develop strong ties with peers and adults sometimes associated with the lack of stable often serve as a primary social network. For times more likely to change schools at least ates the effects of weak social networks by to those who are similarly addicted.

tance of social networks is further evidenced in families can find it difficult to feel connected to When key social networks become frayed, he strong correlation between the isolation of a larger community that cares about what happens to them and to their kids. Unlike parents are taught at home. The absence of these critical links can compound the stress and burden jobs, and reinforce values and messages that neglect and abuse that increase out-of-home always see a network of local resources that placements in many poor neighborhoods.77 can help their children learn new skills, get young children.26 Unfortunately, the imporyoung mothers and the high rates of child of parenthood, particularly for parents of in more affluent communities, they don't

FIGURE 8

Percent of Children (ages 6-17)
Who Did Not Participate in AfterSchool Activities Because They Did
Not Nave Transportation or There
Were No Activities Available: 1997

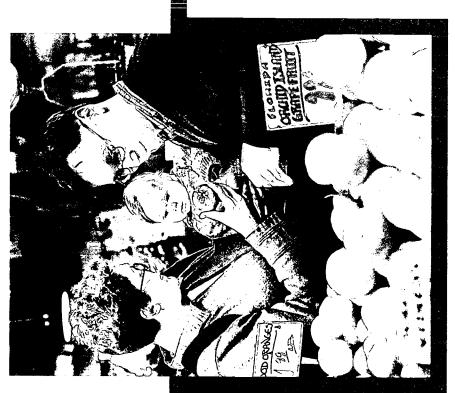
	Percent of children	of chil	dren		
Children living in low- income, urban areas	%0\ \$				
All children \$4%	4%		_		

rigure o

Percent of Children (ages 6-17) Who Changed Schools Two or More Times Within the Past Year: 1997

Children living in low- income, urban areas	Percent of children	₽	dren		
All children 33%	% 			-	

NOTE: (Figures 8,9) Low-income, urban areas are ZIP codes with mediun incomes below \$50,707 located in central counties of meropolitan areas of 1 million population or more. SOURCE: (Figures 8,9) Child Trends analysis of data from the Urban Institute, 1997 National Survey of America's Families.



Successful, jappy, healthy kids need families that are strong—families that not only love them, but also provide, nurture, support, and teach. But being a strong family is terribly tough in high-poverty neighborhoods that offer few of the opportunities, networks, and supports that all families need and most families take for granted.

Connecting Families to Supports and Services In addition to real economic opportunities and need high-quality supports and services. These Strong families need to be reassured that com-They should also make families feel confident relevant social networks, strong families also that their community is working for and with munity institutions and organizations will be supports and services should be predictably available, accessible, affordable, responsive, there to both help them prevent problems them to raise healthy, successful children. and relevant to family needs and cultures.

But in too many of the poorest communimany poor families lack confidence or trust in supports and services will be there when they the local institutions that provide critical supties, families do not believe that appropriate need help. And even when help is available, ports and services such as health care, day care, education, and law enforcement.

if they do. Without these critical supports, fam-

llies can feel isolated and even alienated.

from occurring and deal with them effectively

sometimes so inadequate that parents are reguas their provider of first resort.28 Similarly, there amilies either to travel significant distances for Lack of Availability. In many poor urban and rural communities, families are disadvanlarly forced to use hospital emergency rooms taged because the supports and services they high-quality day care providers.29 That forces availability of primary care health clinics is need simply aren't there. For example, the is often an inadequate supply of licensed,

have significant waiting lists for adults and kids works of friends and kin for support. Although seeking help. And, when family crises make it problems, treatment and counseling programs placement outside of the community is far too often a quick first choice, given the scarcity of short, no matter what the need, there is a conchild care or to depend on already fragile netnecessary to remove a child from the home, suitable neighborhood-based foster care. In sistent lack of available, accessible supports substance abuse and violence are chronic and services in poor neighborhoods.

noods are more likely to have inadequate heatmay best be seen in the context of local public Districts with high concentrations of poor kids done. Schools in our most impoverished comspend about 24 percent less per student-and Students who attend these schools have fewer supplies, and less access to advanced technology than students in more affluent school districts. Poor students also are saddled with low expectations, instructed by the least prepared and older textbooks, insufficient instructional nstitutions that provide critical supports and it shows. School buildings in poor neighbor-Lack of Trust. Even when help is availthey'll get what they need, for they have no services. In most poor neighborhoods, this able, many poor families are skeptical that confidence or trust in the local community munities have significantly higher dropout schools that are simply not getting the job ing, plumbing, lighting, safety, and space. rates and lower standardized test scores.

FIGURE 10

Cities Who Have Moved Within Percent of Children in Gentral the Past Year: 1999

Percent of children	overty thoods (1993) 10%)	verty thoods <u>2000</u> more)
	Low poverty neighborhoods (under 10%)	Very high poverty neighborhoods (40% or more)

poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all people under 18 years of age. SOURCE: Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood

Figure 11

Percent of Children in Contral Cities Not Living With Either Parent: 1999

	Percen	Percent of children	dren		
Low poverty neighborhoods \$2% (under 10%)	%2	·			
Very high poverty neighborhoods \$28% (40% or more)	%8		4		

FIGURE 12

Central Cities Without Health Percent of Children in Insurance: 1998

Low poverty neighborhoods (under 10%) Very high poverty neighborhoods	Percen	Percent of children	dren		
(40% or more)					

people under 18 years of age. SOURCE: Special tabulation of the March 1999 Current Population poverty status could not be determined. Children are defined as all NOTE: There are a small number of people whose neighborhood Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

opportunities to take challenging courses.30 and experienced teachers, and have fewer

to reform and revitalize local schools. Too often, tion among many low-income parents that they parents feel that they have neither the opportumance and insufficient resources is the percepare simply not welcome partners in the efforts school's performance Thus, it is not surprising their children's education or the trajectory of a nity nor the power to influence the quality of to see a recent upsurge in support of public school choice, charter schools, and private But beyond the reality of poor perforschool vouchers among poor parents.31

threats to the community, as likely to victimize ing any real recourse.32 Similarly, child welfare remove children from their home without adeas to protect and to co so without victims havmany of our most desperate communities perceive them as negleciful and indifferent to the rather than welcomed because they are apt to dents and local law enforcement. Rather than seeing police as a valued partner, residents in equally poor relationship exists between resipeople who live there and the problems they intrusive bureaucrats who should be avoided In many low-income neighborhoods, an workers are viewed, too often, not as familyface. At worst, police are seen as additional keep kids safe and families together, but as friendly supporters who are trying to help quate cause or justification.

The distrust and isolation that characterizes the relationships that many poor families have with different mainstream systems and institu-

the political alienation of the poor.33 It's reflected valuable government support programs, such as toward government in general. Many families in responsive—a view that has many ramifications. Children's Health Insurance Program, for which many low-income families to ignore potentially Specifically, it's reflected in the low voter registration and voting rates that often characterize ooor communities have difficulty seeing gov-And it's reflected in the alienation that causes information they provide to the government might be used to alter their residency status. tions reflects, to some degree, their feelings in the fear among poor immigrants that any ernment agencies as proactive, caring, and the Earned Income Tax Credit and the they and their children are eligible.

The Implications of a Connections Framework works have the weakest, and without the critisupports that all families need and most fami-Successful, happy, healthy kids need families them, but also provide, nurture, support, and offer few of the opportunities, networks, and cal connections they need, these families can lies take for granted. The disturbing reality is that are strong—families that not only love tough in high-poverty neighborhoods that that families that require the strongest netteach. But being a strong family is terribly become even more fragile and isolated.

Moreover, we believe that thinking about map for change that is more practical and can built, link by link—can help provide a road family connections—and how they can be

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GEEDY

munities are banding together to promote safer ionships, and advance truly accessible services inspire more people to act. Across the country, nnovative efforts in some of our most isolated and confidence in the educational, human service, health, and law enforcement institutions we can identify potent examples of strategies mal cultural, recreational, spiritual, and social prise development opportunities. Other comthat are working to build bridges, foster relain our poorest neighborhoods. For example, communities are helping families connect to families to interact through formal and inforstrategies that increase resident involvement nome ownership, savings, and micro-enteractivities. And some communities are using ob-training and job-finding networks; gain streets and provide more opportunities for that are intended to help families succeed. access to credit; and build equity through

strategies that can help all families make deeper that fostering these connections in ways that are using a variety of impressive approaches to help bers of isolated families with multiple problems living in our most troubled neighborhoods. Our connections on all of these fronts. Our belief is Across the country, many communities are link isolated families to some of the opportunienough, nor do they involve sufficient collabohave led us to conclude that to truly transform experiences—and the experiences of others ration to change the future for the large nummost of these efforts are not comprehensive family-weakening neighborhoods, we need ies, networks, and supports they need. But

but also to remake entire neighborhood envithe power not only to foster family strengths, comprehensive and mutually reinforcing has ronments for parents and kids.

nizations. Effective family-strengthening efforts community-based organizations; cultural clubs; collaboration among and across a broad crosslarge and small businesses; faith-based groups; ment officials; and, most important, leadership literally shout, loudly and clearly to the public from families and grassroots community orgainclude local government; employers; banks; hospitals; universities; schools; law enforcewill require more than statements of support Mounting such an effort will require an and photo opportunities. They will require families is the most important thing we can at-large, that reconnecting our most fragile unprecedented degree of political will and oossibly do if we want to improve the life section of stakeholders. The stakeholders commitment and active participation that prospects of our nation's children.

This is the type and level of active partici-Development (NT/FD) initiative, a strategy for mote sound public policies that can help comible resources in ideas that can advance more pation that the Casey Foundation is hoping to nelping communities connect and strengthen VT/FD, the Foundation is investing consideractive public support of family-strengthening strategies. The Foundation also wants to proamilies in isolated neighborhoods. Through promote through our recently inaugurated Neighborhood Transformation/Family

potent examples of strategies that Across the country, we can identify change that is more practical and are working to build bridges, foscan help provide a road map for can inspire more people to act. We believe that thinking about they can be built, link by link truly accessible services in our ter relationships, and advance family connections—and how poorest neighborhoods.

7.3.

reduce family isolation by simultaneously

strengthening strategies—strategies that

borhood-scale, comprehensive family-

Philadelphia San Antonio Providence San Diego Savannah Seattle District of Columbia Making Commechions Civies Indianapolis Hilwoukee Hartford ouisville Riami Des Moines Baltimore

Atlanta

Camden

Denver

Boston

nunities of concentrated poverty become places that connect rather than isolate our nost vulnerable families.

tough neighborhoods into family-strengthening NT/FD strategy, we want to help mobilize, in undergirds our Making Connections initiative. In the most concrete expression of our selected cities around the country, a critical demonstrate that it is possible to transform mass of interest, investment, and action to environments. This is the conviction that

Making Connections

st. Louis

Vew Orleans

Detroit

Oakland

Making Connections, a new initiative involving live in neighborhoods that connect them to the are strong, and families get stronger when they premise: Children succeed when their families economic opportunities, social networks, supwill to frame and fulfill a family-strengthening 22 cities that we believe possess the political agenda. The initiative is driven by a simple In 1999, the Casey Foundation launched ports, and services they need.

While we envision Making Connections to begins with a 3-year preparatory phase, during ulate and support a local movement on behalf which we hope to see each city begin to stim-· Build on existing efforts and spur neighof families. Our hope is that this movement be at least a decade-long commitment, it momentum to accomplish the following: will, over time, develop the power and

nomic opportunities, strong social networks, ncreasing their connections to critical ecoand accessible supports and services.

practices, and resources on a city-wide scale so that all families, regardless of where they • Use these neighborhood-scale initiatives live, have access to the same high-quality to rethink, revamp, and redirect policies, connecting opportunities.

embraced by community residents and leaders, driven not by a perception of what needs to be public- and private-sector decision makers, serdone, but by thorough, hard-edged analysis of vice providers, and a range of other stakeholdcomes. This strategy should be developed and agenda a reality. And this strategy should be and valued strategy for improving child outneed to make family strengthening a visible data about kids, families, communities, ser-To do this, we believe that these cities will ers who are prepared and willing to act in visible and meaningful ways to make this vices, and systems.

to help stimulate new ideas by offering each of investments in neighborhood-based and neighnections that they need to raise successful kids. expand, and advance existing successful family families by broadening and bolstering the conhe Making Connections cities significant techco-investing with others, we want to build on, Through our own direct grant making and by connection efforts in each site. We also hope borhood-scale strategies that can strengthen progress beyond rhetoric and result in real It is important that these movements

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nical assistance and access to some of the most implemented in similar communities across the portation; greater communication between resicredit and equity-building opportunities; access each of these cities will benefit from a range of participation in cultural and recreational activiand their children; and increased participation nation. Over time, we believe that families in schools; greater connections between fathers to telephones, computers, and reliable transnew family-strengthening connections-for example, connections to good paying jobs; dents and law enforcement; more resident by residents in civic and political activities. successful family-linking strategies being ties; broadened parental participation in

by a different way of thinking about vulnerable investment. For the Foundation, this is a signifreact to the need, and reorder priorities so that Among the 22 demonstration cities, we expect offers not a blueprint, but a set of ideas driven we strongly and firmly believe that there is no related investments, it will consume the lion's share of our staff and financial resources over that a large number will rise to the challenge, In Making Connections, the Foundation icant investment of resources. Indeed, along he next decade. At the same time, however, the things they need and deserve-becomes two connect to influence outcomes for kids. strengthening families—connecting them to families, their neighborhoods, and how the with a range of other family-strengtheningthe most significant issue driving neighborhood, city, and state policy, practice, and

issue more important, no agenda more compelling, and no strategy more appropriate for advancing the social and economic well-being of our nation's kids, families, and communities into the next millennium.

Conclusion

The Casey Foundation believes strongly that the framework described here is a powerful tool for understanding and addressing the disadvantages that confront children in America. We think that this framework can promote a more textured, more informed, more concrete, and more action-oriented understanding of the real barriers that families face when they try to raise healthy, happy, safe, successful kids in poor, troubled, isolated neighborhoods.

neighborhood conditions that promote or hinder family connections. By maximizing use of ecting information through locally developed cities, and communities will be able to paint a neighborhood surveys, we believe that states, can help us better describe and track specific Partnership, the National Survey of America's Over the next decade, in addition to our strong, systematically collected indicators of nstitute's National Neighborhood Indicators amily connection, we want to support new Census and administrative data and by col-Making Connections initiative, we hope to American Community Survey. Such efforts data collection efforts, such as the Urban put this approach to work in a variety of ways. For example, because of a lack of Families, and the U.S. Census Bureau's

Effective family-strengthening efforts will require more than statements of support and photo opportunities. They will require commitment and active participation that literally shout, loudly and clearly to the public at-large, that reconnecting our most fragile families is the most important thing we can possibly do if we want to improve the life prospects of our nation's children.

make a real and lasting difference. around what a common vision of each has a unique and important and should be for all families, no the future, and the present, can help them recognize that while terms of their connections can matter where they live....It can contribution to make, it is only their collective action that will help key stakeholders unite Thinking about families in

able to measure and track the relative connecfamilies and establish more realistic standards more appropriate strategies for strengthening efforts to maximize the impact and relevance of our national KIDS COUNT Data Book indicators as well as the state-level KIDS COUNT borhoods. Over time, they will also be more poor and in prospercus neighborhoods. We investments will also inform our continuing more comprehensive picture of their neightions to economic opportunities, social networks, supports, and services of families in are convinced that these comparative measures will enable communities to develop of accountability. Our hope is that such projects we support.

hoods across the nation, we want to help comstrategies for strengthening families-strategies that exemplify new and creative ways to conimportant, help the public realize that change highlighting a range of powerful ideas being nect families to the opportunities, networks, implemented in states, cities, and neighborpromising, replicable, neighborhood-based and supports they need. By promoting and munities learn from each other and, more We also plan to continue supporting and improvement are indeed possible.

development of more sound, family-focused more actively engaged in and supportive of neighborhood-scale revitalization on behalf increase the public's willingness to become of families and, ultimately, promote the Through such efforts, we hope to public policy.

for building bridges across the disparate points believe that it can truly help to unite key stakeholders—government, churches, schools, busiand the present, can and should be for all families, regardless of where they live. We are conholders recognize that while each has a unique their collective action that will make a real and lasting difference for our most vulnerable famifunders, shopkeepers, teachers, and cops-on will be its ability to help spur new movements behalf of a common vision of what the future, vinced that thinking about families in terms of their connections can help these varied stakeand important contribution to make, it is only lies. In the end, the success of this framework framework advanced here has great potential nesses, clinics, clubs, residents, parents, kids, of view that often compromise our ability to in states, cities, and neighborhoods that are committed to strengthening all families and In sum, we believe strongly that the work together on behalf of families. We eaving none behind.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation Douglas W. Nelson President

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SOMIONIE ONO LIVOUNGS

The broad array of data we present each year in the KIDS COUNT Data year, the Data Book provides ongotion of KIDS COUNT data allows us to assess trends in their well-being. to make incremental improvements available and methods are refined. By updating the assessment every Furthermore, the annual presentaing benchmarks with which states Book is intended to illuminate the can see how they have advanced status of their children with those also use the data to compare the status of America's children and each year, as new data become or regressed since 1990. States dimensions of child well-being. in other states across several

Although 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe that these indicators possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, and educational attainment). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood. (3) They permit legitimate comparisons because they are consistent across states and over time. (For more information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see p. 184.)

As the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* has developed over time, the indicators used to rank states have changed. Stronger indicators have replaced weaker ones. Consequently, one cannot assess changes in the well-being of children in a state by comparing rankings in the *2000 Data Book* with rankings in past *Data Books*. However, Appendix 3 shows how states would have ranked in past years if we had employed the 10 measures used in the *2000 Data Book*.

The measures shown here are a combination of outcomes and risk factors. In some cases a measure may reflect both a negative outcome and a risk factor. Although conceptually there are distinctions to be made between outcomes and risk factors, for our purposes it is sufficient to note that all of the measures used to rank states are closely associated with problems for kids—either directly or indirectly.

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support they need to enter school prepared to world where pregnant women and newborns thrive; infants and young children receive the learn; children succeed in school; adolescents choose healthy behaviors; and young people reflect a developmental perspective on childexperience a successful transition into adultyoung people need the economic and social assistance provided by a strong family and a hood and underscore our goal to provide a hood. In all of these stages of development, The 10 indicators used to rank states supportive community.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

data from 1990 to assess the trends in each framework for better understanding the 10 indicators of child well-being used to rank states, background measures are included state during the 1990s. To provide a more complete picture of children's lives and a figures are compared with corresponding In the pages that follow, the most recent for each state.

fect. For example, many of the indicators used The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all from federal government stastate-level data for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are persample data, they contain some random error. Other measures (the Infant Mortality Rate and on relatively small numbers of events in some the Child Death Rate, for example) are based tistical agencies and reflect the best available here are derived from samples, and like all

urge readers to focus on relatively large differrandom fluctuations rather than "real" changes ences-both across states and over time withfluctuation from year to year. Therefore, we in the well-being of children.³⁴ Furthermore, one can best assess differences or trends in states and may exhibit a degree of random the well-being of children by using the 10 in a state. Small differences may reflect indicators collectively.

1990s, or to compare it with other large cities.35 are not meaningful. It is more useful to look at Columbia in this year's Data Book, but unlike state rankings. The District of Columbia is so different from any state that the comparisons previous years, we do not include DC in our changes in the District of Columbia over the We include data for the District of

tors of child well-being showed that conditions The data on the following pages present a mproved between 1990 and 1997, while child rich but complex picture of American children. well-being worsened on three other indicators change. At the national level, six of the indica-Table 1 provides a summary of results from Some dimensions of well-being improved, and remained unchanged on yet another. some worsened, and some showed little his year's KIDS COUNT Data Book.

hese changes were very small and may be nothing more than random fluctuation. Naturally, the It should be noted, however, that some of portrait of child well-being varies from state to state, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.36

Well-Being
Child
ters o{
, Indica
1: Key
Table

	National Change 1990-1997	1990 1990-	-1997	State Change		1990-1997
मन्ता। दळक्कण्ड [°]	Percei	Percent Change 2 S G B B B T T G R		Numb Worse	Number of States That Are se Unchanged Bet	it Are Better
Parcent low- birthweight babies		,		20	•	0
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)				0	0	50
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)				٢	2	41
Rate of feen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens cges 15-19)				~	60	42
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females cges 15-17)				0	-	49
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)				14	13	23
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (a yes 16-19)		00		9	10	3 %
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment		0		15	9	59
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)				22	80	20
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	88			45	1	4
*See Definitions and Data Sources, base 175						

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low-Birthweight Babies

Birthweight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high Although most American children get off to a healthy start, babies weighing less than 2,500 probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Lowthrough the growth stages.

Although low-birthweight babies were only 7.5 information from birth and death certificates.37 deaths per 1,000 births) than for babies of norweight babies have been captured in linking for 64 percent of infant deaths that year. The risk of dying during the first year of life is 20 percent of all births in 1997, they accounted times higher for low-birthweight babies (62 mal birthweight (3 deaths per 1,000 births). Some of the risks faced by low-birth-

births in 1997 compared to only 7.0 percent in 1990. This represents a 7 percent increase over weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1997. Low-Nationally, 291,154 babies were born birthweight babies were 7.5 percent of all the 1990-1997 period.

issues. Research shows that women who do not and that mothers who lack health insurance are receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low-birthweight baby The increase in the share of low-birthweight babies raises a number of troubling ess likely to seek and obtain prenatal care.

more than a third of all Latinos (35 percent) and more than one-fifth of all African Americans (22 percent) and Asian Americans (21 percent) did women of childbearing age (ages 15 to 44), 25 According to a recent Census Bureau report,38 People in poverty, high school dropouts, and percent of those living in central cities lacked health insurance, compared to 17 percent of hose living in the suburbs. Among Hispanic women of childbearing age living in central young adults (ages 18 to 24) are among the groups least likely to have health insurance. cities, 39 percent lacked health insurance." not have health insurance in 1998. Among

blacks, 6.4 percent of births to Hispanics, 7.2 Islanders, and 6.7 percent of births to Native 1997, 13.1 percent of births to non-Hispanic Hispanic whites were of low birthweight in Although 6.5 percent of births to nonpercent of births to Asians and Pacific Americans were of low birthweight.

were of low birthweight in 1997, the District of Columbia actually improved 11 percent on this increased in every state. In 1997 the percent of from a low of 5.5 percent in Oregon and South Dakota to a high of 10.2 percent in Louisiana. Despite the fact that 13.4 percent of its births Between 1990 and 1997, the percentage births that were of low birthweight ranged of births that were of low birthweight neasure since 1990.

Infant Mortality Rate

han later years of childhood, negative social Since the first year of life is more precarious

conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy physical environment) have a bigger impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate, defined as the number of deaths to persons less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births during the year.

the Infant Mortality Rate for African Americans Hispanic whites. However, the Infant Mortality advantages are more likely to experience seribirths) was more than 50 percent higher than Rate for Hispanics (who have slightly higher poverty rates than blacks) was only 6.0, sug-Americans remains more than twice that for incomes above the poverty line (8.3 deaths whites. The poverty rate for blacks is about two and one-half times that for whites, and Infant Mortality Rate for children born into in 1997 was 14.2 compared to 6.1 for nonpoverty and infant mortality helps explain gesting that the link between poverty and infant mortality may be more complicated Children born to families with fewer example, one recent study found that the per 1,000 live births). * The link between ous health problems at an early age. For poor families (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live why the Infant Mortality Rate for African that for children born into families with than it first appears.

The Infant Mortality Rate in America's largest cities (8.2 deaths per 1,000 births) is substantially higher than the rate for the nation as a whole (7.2).⁴¹ However, the problem of infant mortality varies among individual cities,

and even among neighborhoods within these cities.⁴² Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high Infant Mortality Rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.⁴³

The U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 9.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 7.2 deaths in 1997. This decline was reflected in every state, as well as in the District of Columbia. Among the states, the Infant Mortality Rate in 1997 ranged from a low of 4.3 in New Hampshire to a high of 10.6 in Mississippi.

Child Death Rate

In 1997, 13,562 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 25 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 31 per 100,000 in 1990.

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 14) has fallen steadily for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. This measure improved among each racial and ethnic group, although the rate for African-American (40 deaths per 100,000) and Native American (39 deaths per 100,000) children was nearly twice the rate for children in other groups. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a declining Child Death Rate.

Between 1990 and 1997, the Child Death Rate decreased in 41 states and the District of

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Tanamary and Findings

Child Death Rate in 1997 ranged from a low of 15 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island to a high increased in 7 states. Among the states, the Columbia, was unchanged in 2 states, and of 42 in Alaska.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

from these three sources accounted for 88 per-Homicide, and Suicide reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths cent of all deaths in this age group in 1997. The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident,

source, including homicide. Although accidents, homicides, and suicides all have declined since cides fell 27 percent to 2,618, which may signal accidents fell from 7,561 to 6,565, but the numreveals a more complex picture. Between 1990 ber of teen homicides increased from 3,042 to deaths inched upward during the same period, and 1997, however, the number of teen homito 6,603 in 1997. The number of teen suicides Unfortunately, the number of accidental teen decreased from 1,979 in 1990 to 1,802 in 1997 3,569 during the same period. Between 1994 than twice as many teen deaths as any other and 1994, the number of teen deaths due to Accidents continue to account for more 1990, a closer examination of recent trends a change in long-term homicide trends.

100,000 teens in 1990 to 58 deaths per 100,000 Homicide, and Suicide fell from 71 deaths per in 1997—a drop of 18 percent. This measure The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident,

states and the District of Columbia. In 1997 the During the 1990s, the rate of teen deaths from per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19 in Vermont to improved among all racial and ethnic groups these three causes declined in 42 states, was Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 26 deaths higher for black and Native American teens. during the period, but remains substantially a high of 90 deaths per 100,000 in Arkansas unchanged in 3 states, and increased in 5 and Mississippi.

Teen Birth Rate

he Census Bureau indicate that only 3 percent age annual income for those who worked was slightly less than \$5,000. Eight to 12 years after igh school dropout is 10 times as likely to be in a job or career, and many young fathers are not able to provide economic help. Data from females under age 18 are particularly troubleoort payments in 1995.4 Data from the March any earned income in 1997 and that the aver-Teenage childbearing is problematic because school. Most teenage mothers are not settled iving in poverty as a child born to a mother it often diminishes the opportunities of both of mothers ages 15 to 17 received child supoirth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, only 56 percent of males ages 16 to 19 had 1998 Current Population Survey show that he child and the young mother. Births to with none of these three characteristics.45 some because most of these mothers are unmarried and have not completed high

FIGURE 13

Selected Developed Countries Toen Birth Rates for

Country	Year	Births per 1,000 females ages	iales ages 15-19
United States	1994		00
United Kingdom	1995	07 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Canada	1994	36 -2-1	-
Australia 1995	1995	2 × 4 20	
Israel 1994			-
Norway	1992	24.00	
Finland	1995	00%	
Germany	1995	ŭ.	
Sweden	1994		
Denmark	1995	6	
France 1993	1993	- S.	
Italy	Italy 1991	[00]	
Spain	1994	80	_
Switzerland	1995	9.	
Japan	1995		

SOURCE: United Nations, 1998, Demographic Yearbook: 1996; United Nations, New York, NY, pp. 353-364, Table 11.

y to drop out of high school, twice as likely to well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single mothers "are twice as like-Children born to teenage mothers have a to develop into independent, productive, and have a child before age twenty, and one and emotional and financial resources they need young teens reflect a group of children who school and out of work-in their late teens one-half times as likely to be 'idle'—out of and early twenties."46 Thus, babies born to will have to overcome high odds to thrive. relatively low probability of obtaining the

cent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s.47 If programs to births are a result of nonvoluntary sex, prevendenoted by the age of the mother, it is imporgrowing evidence that the births experienced ment of the population involved in this probtion models that focus on choice may be neithese babies are not trenagers. Most (51 perscattered and preliminary, there seems to be tant to recognize that many of the fathers of teenagers, they may nuss an important segby many young teens may be the result of nonvoluntary sex.48 To the extent that teen Although teen childbearing is usually lem. Furthermore, although data are still prevent teen pregnancy focus solely on ther appropriate nor effective.

ing sex and (2) more of the teens who do have birth rates are falling: (1) Fewer teens are hav-There are two primary reasons that teen sex are using contrace ption. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), con-

injectable (Depo-Provera) options, and possibly cent of the nation's high school students report-Immune Deficiency Syndrome; (4) the growing teenagers about casual sex and out-of-wedlock attribute the recent trends in teen sexual activity and contraceptive use to a variety of factors: Disease Control and Prevention, found 48 per-(1) greater emphasis on delaying sexual activimore consistent or correct use of other contraceptive methods; and (5) a stronger economy, among those high school students having sex, popularity of long-lasting contraceptive methed ever having had sex in 1997, compared to compared to 45 percent in 1990. Researchers ducted under the auspices of the Centers for with better job prospects for young people. ods, such as the implant (Norplant) and the 57 percent reported using condoms in 1997 childbearing; (3) increased fear of sexually 54 percent in 1990. The YRBSS found that ty; (2) more responsible attitudes among transmitted diseases, especially Acquired

Rate in 1997 was the same as in 1990. Moreover, Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate fell from 37 group except Latinos, for whom the Teen Birth to 32 births per 1,000 in 1997. The decline has the birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1990 been experienced by every racial and ethnic declined during the same period.

Although the recent decline in teen births that the Teen Birth Rate in the United States is still well above that of other developed counis welcome news, it is important to recognize tries. Figure 13, which shows the teen birth

rates for several developed countries, indicates can be obtained from the recent KIDS COUNT provides a wealth of state-by-state information that the Teen Birth Rate in the United States is publication When Teens Have Sex: Issues and teen sexual activity, including teen birth rates, Trends—KIDS COUNT Special Report, which (United Kingdom). More information about twice as high as the next highest country related to teen sexual activity.49

ට නාකාකයෙනු කෙඩ් Findings

from a low of 12 births per 1,000 females ages and 1997. In 1997, the Teen Birth Rate ranged change in teenage childbearing between 1990 15 to 17 in Vermont to a high of 50 births per Nearly every state echoed the national 1,000 in Mississippi.

Are High School Dropouts Percent of Teens Who

wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students areas, attend schools where graduating on time with a solid educational foundation is more the Graduating from high school is critical for both obtaining post-secondary education and getespecially those living in troubled inner-city stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, ting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in exception than the rule.

Dropout rates vary by location. Data from the 1999 Current Population Survey show that the dropout rate for 16- to 19-year-olds living the rate for teens in suburbs (7 percent). The in central cities is 14 percent, which is twice

rate in rural areas is 8 percent. In high-poverty with poverty rates above 20 percent) one-fifth neighborhoods in large cities (neighborhoods of 16- to 19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 1999.

Dropout rates among 16- to 19-year-olds high school dropouts, compared to 7 percent example, 20 percent of Hispanic teens were also vary by race and ethnicity. In 1999, for of white teens and 13 percent of African-American teens.

Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program are about three times as likely to slip into povermation, dropouts from high school face difficul-Participation suggest that high school dropouts ty from one year to the next as those who have finished high school.50 A recent report from the world."51 As America moves into the 21st centuedge will be required for most meaningful jobs, terms of employment, earnings, and family forthe prospects for those who have not completry, when advanced skills and technical knowl-U.S. Department of Education concludes, "In Teens who drop out of high school will find it difficult to achieve financial success in life. The most recent data available from the ed high school will be even more dismal ties in making the transition to the adult

ed for inflation) of high school dropouts fell 31 have increased the financial costs of dropping for example, the average hourly wage (adjustpoorly educated workers has hit the youngest percent.22 The deterioration of wages among out of high school. Between 1973 and 1997, Ongoing changes in the U.S. economy

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workers the hardest, and this factor often is implicated in the deterioration of family formation and family stability among young adults.³³

Nationwide in 1957, 10 percent of 16- to 19year-olds were high school dropouts, the same percentage as in 1990. However, the degree of change during this period varied across the states. The share of drcpouts fell in 23 states and the District of Columbia between 1990 and 1997, rose in 14 states, and was unchanged in 13 others. It should be noted, however, that many of these changes were quite small. In 1997 the Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts ranged from a low of 4 percent in Wisconsin to a high of 17 percent in Nevada.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

During late adolescence, young people make some critical choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working reflects the roughly 1.3 million young people ages 16 to 19 who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, but those who have finished school but are not working also belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in life is critical, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Nationwide there was a small decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending

school and not working, from 10 percent in 1990 to 9 percent in 1997. African-American and Hispanic youth were twice as likely as white youth to be in this category.

The share of idle teens fell in 34 states during this period, while increasing in 6 states and the District of Columbia and remaining unchanged in 10 states. Among the states, the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working in 1997 ranged from a low of 4 percent in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin to a high of 14 percent in New Mexico.

Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment

employment may also enhance children's psyn the household who worked full-time, yearpremised on the belief that kids are better off have on parents."4 The major welfare reform functioning by reducing negative effects that n 1998, 19.2 million children had no parent ound. Although many of these children are egislation passed by Congress in 1996 was unemployment and underemployment can problems associated with this situation go chological well-being and improve family poor, it is important to recognize that the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and beyond poverty. A recent report by the Family Statistics notes, "Secure parental when their parents work.

Since a working parent offers a strong cositive role model for children, those growng up in a family without a regularly em-

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employment end up working at temporary or ployed parent do not experience the positive nousehold schedules that typically accompanies full-time work is beneficial for children. some scholars note that the routinization of money to support a family, that are often at part-time jobs that do not provide enough arrangements, and that offer little stability. effects such a parental figure offers. Also, odd hours requiring unusual child-care Many parents who cannot find regular

Among the states, the 1997 figures ranged from a low of 17 percent in Nebraska to a high of 38 share of children living with parents without a Nationally, the Percent of Children Living full-time, year-round job declined in 29 states, percent change. Between 1990 and 1997, the percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1997-a 10 Year-Round Employment declined from 30 With Parents Who Do Not Have Full-Time, Columbia, and was unchanged in 6 states. increased in 15 states and the District of percent in West Virginia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

However, a number of researchers are critical The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps child well-being. This is partly due to the fact the official poverty measure as determined by undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, he most global and widely used indicator of that poverty is closely linked to a number of quency.55 The data shown here are based on education, emotional well-being, and delinthe U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

Census Bureau has recently started publishing incorporate many of the changes called for in children in 1998) is unrealistically low.57 The a set of experimental poverty measures that of the official measure,* and public opinion (\$13,133 for a family of one adult and two polls suggest that the current poverty line a National Academy of Sciences study.58

FIGURE 14

have focused on children in welfare-dependent 1989 to 5.8 million in 1998 (see Figure 14). This the economic boom that has occurred since the mid-1990s. The stock market has hit an all-time Although recent public policy discussions ing-poor families increased from 4.3 million in increase is even more remarkable considering working-poor families (families where at least level). The number of children living in workhigh, and the unemployment rate has hit a 30year low, yet the number of children in workduring the 1990s in the number of children in families, there has been a significant increase ing-poor families has grown by nearly a third one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year, and family income was below the poverty over the past decade.59

lies with income from earnings, but no income 2.3 million. Roughly two-thirds of the increase (1.5 million) occurred among children in famigrowing. Between 1976 and 1998, the number been due to an increase in the number of welof poor children increased by approximately fare-dependent families; rather, it is because Moreover, growth in the ranks of poor children over the past few decades has not the ranks of the working poor have been

Children in Working-Poor Families: 1989-1998 992 - 50 00 fear | Figure in millions **₹** 066 **3**03 6861 166

S. P. P. S. S. S.			
10 T	95	018	

995

NOTE: Working-Poor Families are defined as families where at least below the poverty level.

SOURCE: Casey Foundation, analysis of data from the U.S.
Census Bureau, March Current Population Survey, various years. one parent worked 50 or more weeks a year, and family income was

Child Poverty in 17 Developed Countries

Country	Percent of children in poverty
United States	
Australia	867(1)
Canada	
Ireland	2050
Israel	5.3
United Kingdom	
Italy	22012
Germany	
France	
Netherlands	
Norway	%S & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &
Luxembourg	965
Belgium	
Denmark	3%
Switzerland	3%
Sweden	3%
Finland	3%

Comparative Perspective," Working Paper No. 127, Luxembourg Income Study, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, SOURCE: Rainwater, Lee, and Timothy M. Smeeding, 1995, Doing Poorly: The Real Income of American Children in a Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY.

from welfare. The number of children living in poor families totally dependent on welfare has actually fallen over the past 20 years.

assistance programs. Census Bureau data indi-It is also noteworthy that a large segment Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance to Needy Families), the ¡sovernment's major cash of children in poverty do not receive benefits poverty resided in a family that received cash cate that less than 30 percent of children in public assistance (AFI)C/TANF) in 1998. from AFDC/TANF (Aid to Families With

United States, our child poverty rate is among disadvantage in the international marketplace studied, but it was 50 percent higher than the next highest rate (see Figure 15). This finding ferences in the role government plays in alleviating child poverty. The lack of investment study, which also found that among industrinot only the highest among the 17 countries differences in private-sector income, but the United States.61 The gap in the child poverty gap is greatly accentuated by enormous difstudy60 that examinec child poverty rates in in our children will put us at a competitive was reinforced by a recent United Nations developed countries is partly a product of child poverty rate in the United States was alized nations only the Russian Federation 17 developed countries indicates that the the highest in the developed world. One rate between the United States and other Despite the enormous wealth in the has a higher child poverty rate than the

The state measure of child poverty used in this year's Data Book differs from the one used was developed to help the U.S. Department of evaluate the federal welfare reform legislation series, which now produces annual estimates of child poverty figures for states. This series information from the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Education distribute roughly \$8 billion each in previous Data Books. This year we used year in Title I funds. It is also used to help passed in 1996.

left unchanged in 8 others. In 11 states and the the child poverty rate rose in 22 states and the children were poor in 1996. Among the states, District of Columbia, fell in 20 states, and was District of Columbia, at least 25 percent of all the child poverty rate for 1996 ranged from a low of 8 percent in New Hampshire to a high According to these estimates, 21 percent of 30 percent in Louisiana, Mississippi, and from 20 percent in 1989. During the 1990s, of children were poor in 1996, up slightly West Virginia.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

alone—and is a growing concern among policyfamilies, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent focus The Percent of Families With Children Headed of federal and state welfare reform legislation. makers and the public. Indeed, single-parent by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades-13 percent since 1990

S mmmary and Findings O

that the long-term increase may be coming to an end. The divorce rate (number of divorces steadily since 1992, and the percent of births occurring to unmarried mothers has reached Several recent signs, however, suggest per 1,000 total population) has been falling a plateau (see Figures 16, 17). The divorce rate has been declining, in part, because fewer people are getting married.

likely to be incarcerated, even after controlling and only about a third (34 percent) of femalealimony. One recent study found that youths raised in fatherless families were much more female-headed families were poor in 1998,62 nouseholds typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as Almost half (46 percent) of the children in Children growing up in single-parent neaded families received child support or those growing up in two-parent families. for other factors such as poverty.63

families is growing rapidly. The Census Bureau amilies in 1999, compared to 8.9 million moth-Women headed the majority of single-paronly families increased only 20 percent during reports that there were 2.1 million father-only ather-only families grew 55 percent between 1990 and 1999, while the number of motherent families, but the number of father-only er-only families. However, the number of the same period.64

The long-term rise of single-parent famiple, the Family Support Act of 1988 required provided marriage disincentives. For examlies is often linked to public policies that

FIGURE 16

Umited States: 1990-1998 Divorce Rafe in the

Year	Nump	er of di	vorces	per 1,0	Number of divorces per 1,000 total population	ndod jr	lation	
				1			50.0	
2								
1661							100	
1992								8
1993	***					4.6	80-0:I	
1994				200		Ž.		
1995					Transmiss of the last of the l			
9661			4			_		
1997								
1998		40						

SOURCES: (Divorce rate, 1990-1997) U.S. Census Bureau, Statistirate, 1998) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National cal Abstract of the United States 1999, Table 155. (Divorce Center for Health Statistics, "Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: Provisional Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 21 (July 6, 1999), Table 1.

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Percent of Births to Unmarried Mothers im the Unified States: 1990-1992

					8	e ou		8.	80%
				E-Y-MI	30	0.00	*324	32.4	9
others				0000					3
arried m		0000	100						
to unm									
of births									
Year Percent of births to unmarried mothers	900								
Year	30661	1661	1992	1993	1994	1995	9661	1661	1998

Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births and Deaths: Petiminary Data for 1998, "National Viral Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 25 (October 5, 1999), Table 6. Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1997," National Vital (Percent of births to unmarried mothers, 1998) Centers for Disease Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 18 (April 29, 1999), Table C. SOURCES: (Percent of births to unmarried mothers, 1990-1997) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for

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a note on juvenile violent crime arrest rates

Regular readers of the KIDS COUNT
Data Book will note that in 1999 we stopped using the Juvenile Violent
Crime Arrest Rate (IVCAR) as one of the 10 indicators for ranking states. It is important to note, however, that we still present this measure for states where adequate data are available, although the figures presented in this year's Data Book are not exactly comparable to those of past years.

sultation with experts in the collection behavior and law enforcement policies Therefore, changes over time or differdo with differences in police practices The decision to discontinue using First, the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest ences across states may have more to han with differences in youth behavcators was made after extensive conthe JVCAR as one of the 10 key indi-Rate is a product of both adolescent and use of juvenile justice data and network of state grantees. The deciwith members of our KIDS COUNT sion was made for several reasons. ior or well-being.

Second, this measure reflects experiences of only a very small fraction of young people. In 1997, only about 0.5 percent of youths ages 10 to 17 were arrested for a violent crime nationwide; in many states it was much lower. Third, there is not complete consensus about the meaning of this indicator. Some people have expressed the view that a high Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate was a positive sign because it meant that young lawbreakers were being diverted before they became hardened criminals.

Fourth, the underlying administrative database used to calculate this measure appears to be deteriorating. The number of states not reporting any data for juvenile violent crime arrests increased from zero in 1992 to five in 1997. The data for 1992 covered 84 percent of the population, but the data for 1997 covered only 72 percent. Moreover, many experts believe that the number of states with missing Uniform Crime Report data is likely to increase in the near future as states switch to new incident-based reporting systems.

In addition to the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, we also present a Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate (JPCAR) in the states where data are available. This rate is based on arrests for burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. This measure is offered to provide a more complete picture of juvenile arrests. It is noteworthy that in many states where the JVCAR is high, the JPCAR is low, and vice versa.

We want to emphasize that this shift in our use of the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate should not be seen as an indication of waning interest in juvenile justice issues. It is simply a reflection of the lack of systematic, reliable, comparable measures of juvenile arrests and detention across states.

woman and her children could obtain welfare couple. There is a growing interest in making needy married-couple families that they prostates, this change removed an incentive that assistance. In addition, recent policy debates same combined taxable income as a married sure that our public policies do not promote more income tax than do two single people vide to poor single-parent families. In many all states to provide the same assistance to nave focused on the "marriage penalty" in who are living together and who have the our income tax code. Currently, a married couple with a given taxable income pays existed for couples to divorce so that a single parenthood.

Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 24 percent in 1990 to 27 percent in 1997. During this period, only four states—Indiana, Colorado, Maryland, and Utah—recorded a decreased share of kids living in single-parent families. At the other end of the spectrum, the share of children living in single-parent families increased 30 percent or more in four states (Louisiana, New Mexico, Nebraska, and New Hampshire). One state, Alaska, showed no change. In 1997, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 15 percent in Utah to a high of 35 percent in Louisiana.

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64. Population Reference Bureau and Network, 2000, AmeriStat, available data/hhldtype.xls (accessed January http://www.ameristat.org/marfam/ Social Science Data Analysis San Francisco, CA, August.











Juvenile Jushice	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	United States	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	United States (\$150)	Access to Phones,	Gempouters, and the Internet Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	United States 8%	Percent of children who live in a	United States	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	United States
	% CHANGE		%6	23%		39%	38%				
	.,000 70,199,400								1998	56.61	
	63,941,000		Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996		Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of child-care warkers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Child-care workers	All workers
			\$43,400	34%		25%	81%		%99	55%	21%
⊕		ໂສໃນໂດສ			<u>ි</u> ස්ම ගෙන් මේක			9		ш	
© சுஹ்து சனுநிர் ேடு நின்ன இச	All children under age 18	Economic Characherishics	Median income of families with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support ar alimony: 1997	Ghilld Kealth and Ed	Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	Ghilld⊨Garæ Indicarers	Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997

Beckrgrownd Information

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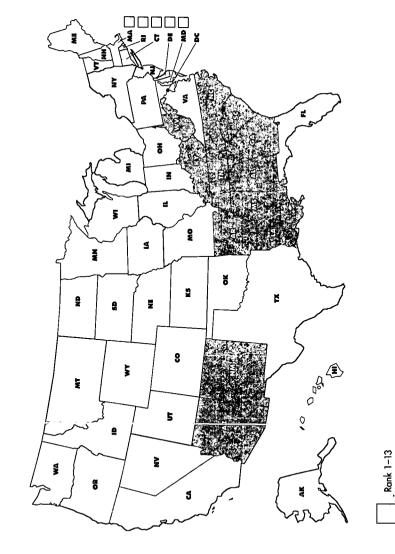
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ர்சுகை இலிக	7661 0661	7.0 7.5	9.2 7.2	31 25	71 58	37 32	10 10	10 9	30 27	20 21	24 27	
Percent Change 1990 to 1997	2 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 5 6 AM											
	Indicaters°	Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	Percent of children living with parents who do not hove 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment	Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent	*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Mational Composite Rank: 2000

children living with parents who do not have fulltime, year-round employment; percent of children lowest/worst (50). The measures are: percent lowcide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of A state's National Composite Rank is determined death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homiin poverty; and percent of families with children who are high school dropouts; percent of teens measures of the condition of children arranged by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 birthweight babies; infant mortality rate; child in sequential order from highest/best (1) to headed by a single parent.



Rank 26-38 Rank 14-25

Rank 39-50

kids count 2000

N.R.=Not Ranked.

	Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
	_	Oregon	5.5	27	Indiano	1.7
	_	South Dakota	5.5	27	Michigan	1.7
{	m	Washington	5.6	37	Missouri	1.1
ر الا	4	New Hampshire	2.8	27	Ohio	1.1
نممم	10	Alaska	5.9	37	Virginia	1.7
	10)	Maine	5.9	32	Kentucky	7.8
J □	10)	Minnesota	5.9	32	New Mexico	7.8
]□[_t	60	California	6.2	32	New York	7.8
	80	North Dakota	6.2	n e	Illinois	7.9
X	2	Idaho	6.3	10	New Jersey	7.9
	일	Montana	6.3	37	Florido	8.0
	2	Vermont	6.3	38	West Virginia	8.3
	ដ	lowa	6.4	30	Arkansas	8.4
	5	Wisconsin	6.4	0	Delaware	8.7
	50	fe 5	9.9	5	Colorado	8.
	2	Arizona	6.9	19	Georgia	8. 8.
	9	Kansas	6.9	8	Maryland	89 89
	2	Massachusetts	7.0	8	North Carolina	89.
	82	Nebraska	7.0	9	Tennessee	89. 89.
	20	Hawaii	7.7	9	Wyoming	9.0
	2	Connecticut	7.3	47	Alabama	9.2
	2	Oklahoma	7.3	47	South Carolina	9.2
	2	Texas	7.3	6	Mississippi	<u>1</u>
	명	Rhode Island	7.4	90	Louisiana	10.2
	13	Revada	7.6	٠. ت	District of	
hirdh	6d R)	Pennsylvania	7.6		Columbia	13.4

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* Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

More than 20% worse than state median (9.2 and higher)

More than 20% better than state median (6.1 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (6.2 to 7.6)
Up to 20% worse than state median (7.7 to 9.1)

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Percent low-birthweight babies: 1997*

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Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births): 1997

	State	A DIE		ì	
_	New Hampshire	4.3	27	Kentucky	7.3
R	Maine	<u>13</u>	78	Kansas	7.4
,	Massachusetts	5.2	38	Nebraska	7.4
4	Washington	9.6	9	Alaska	7.5
LO.	Oregon	5.8	30	Oklahoma	7.5
LO)	Utah	5.8	32	Missouri	7.6
ti)	Wyoming	5.8	32	Pennsylvania	7.6
8	Colifornia	5.9	36	South Dakota	1.7
•	Minnesota	5.9	30	Delaware	7.8
2	New Mexico	7.9	10	Ohio	7.8
2	Vermont	6.1	10	Virginia	7.8
7	lowa	6.2	8	Indiana	8.2
2	North Dakota	6.2	8	Michigan	8.2
4	New Jersey	6.3	04	Illinois	8.4
15	Texas	6.4	2	Georgia	8.6
16	Nevada	6.5	61	Tennessee	9.8
16	Wisconsin	6.5	5	Arkansas	8.7
8	Hawaii	9.9	3	Maryland	8.8
6	New York	6.7	25	North Carolina	9.2
30	Idaho	8.9	98	Alabama	9.5
7	Montana	6.9	86	Louisiana	9.5
32	Colorado	0.7	8	South Carolina	9.6
33	Rhode Island	7.0	8	West Virginia	9.6
20	Arizona	7.1	0	Mississippi	10.6
26	Florida	7.1	전 전 전	District of	
26	Connecticut	13		Columbia	13.2

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More than 20% better than state median (5.7 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (5.8 to 7.1)

Up to 20% worse than state median (7.2 to 8.5)

More than 20% worse than state median (8.6 and higher)

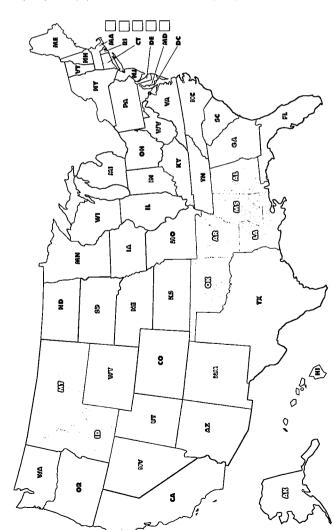
kids count 2000 SS

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N.R.=Not Ranked.

Tanganal Indicator Maps: State Rates

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14): 1997



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Up to 20% better than state median (22 to 26)

Up to 20% worse than state median (27 to 31)

More than 20% worse than state median (32 and higher)

1 Rhode Island 2 Hawaii 3 Hawaii 4 Connecticut 5 New Hampshire 6 California 6 Minnesota 6 New York 6 North Dakota 12 Wisconsin 13 Colorado 13 Washington 13 Vermont 13 Washington 14 Washington 15 Dewa 16 Nebraska 17 Ohio 18 Ohio 19 Pennsylvania 23 Delaware 23 Oregon	١,				
	¥	15	36	Indiana	17
	-0	15	36	Kansas	17
		6	96	Missouri	11
		22	36	New Mexico	73
	hire	20	36	Texas	13
		7	36	Utah	12
		7	8	North Carolina	78
		7	8	South Carolina	78
		7	10	Arizona	82
		7	8	Georgia	53
	2	7	10	South Dakota	53
		77	1 0	West Virginia	53
		23	80	Kentucky	8
		23	39	Nevada	೫
		23	30	Tennessee	೫
		23	8	Wyoming	~
		23	8	Montana	32
		23	8	Oklahoma	83
		24	8,	Louisiana	8
		24	9	Alabama	36
		24	99	Mississippi	%
	.0	24	8	Idaho	37
		22	8	Arkansas	88
		22	0	Alosko	42
as michigan		92	8	District of	
26 Florida		11		Columbia	46

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_	Vermont	%	36	North Carolina	62
~	Hawaii	13	88	Georgia	65
4	New Hampshire	13	38	South Carolina	9
	Massachusetts	88	9	Delaware	99
In In	New Jersey	35	9	Nevada	99
	Maine	33	30	Texas	99
•	New York	37	90	Uteh	99
	Connecticut	4	8	Nebraska	19
	Ohio	45	មា	Idaho	89
2	Rhode Island	43	9	New Mexico	89
P	Minnesota	46	37	Kansas	69
2	Wisconsin	8	37	Montana	69
គ្ន	Washington	2	8	Arizona	2
8	California	25	9	Kentucky	73
8	lowa	25	8	Missouri	73
91	Colorado	23	8	Alabama	74
16	Oregon	53	8	Tennessee	11
2	Florida	55	8	Wyoming	78
6	Pennsylvania	23	8	Oklahoma	82
6	West Virginia	23	8	South Dakota	8
2	Illinois	8	47	Louisiana	25
2	Maryland	28	8	Alaska	88
23	Michigan	59	6	Arkansas	8
23	Virginia	59	9	Mississippi	8
13	North Dakota	19	ж а.	District of	
36	Indiana	69		Columbia	794

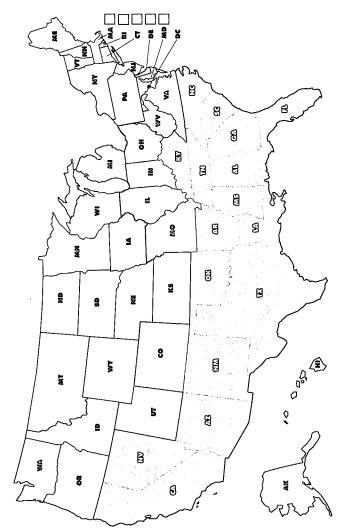
Ž Q. ਬ 8 = 8 8 ě ⊴ re than 20% worse than state median (74 and higher) re than 20% batter than stote median (49 and lower) 8 8 2 뿔 to 20% worse than state median (62 to 73) to 20% better than state median (50 to 61) 8 ž M 5 2

 $N.R.=Not\ Ranked.$

kids count 2000

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17): 1997



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More

Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 28)

Up to 20% worse than state median (29 to 34)

More than 20% worse than state median (35 and higher)

Renk	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
_	Vermont	13	25	Rhode Island	78
4	New Hampshire	4	92	West Virginia	78
4	North Dakota	7	8	Ohio	53
6	Maine	2	0	Colorado	೫
₁₀	Minnesota	~	90	Missouri	S
	Massachusetts	2	8	Indiana	32
	lowa	28	e 6	Illinois	34
	Montana	70	ଟ	Florida	35
	Nebraska	71	8	Kentucky	35
•	New Jersey	71	36	California	36
•	Wisconsin	71	37	Delaware	37
2	Connecticut	7.7	37	Oklahoma	37
8	Pennsylvania	77	90	North Carolina	88
2	South Dakota	11	0	Tennessee	39
io.	Idaho	23	6	South Carolina	8
6	New York	23	8	Louisiana	42
25	Wyoming	23	8	Nevada	42
8	Utah	24	8	Alabama	43
6	Alaska	22	8	Arkansas	43
<u>6</u>	Hawaii	22	8	Arizona	44
6	Michigan	22	8	Georgia	44
6	Washington	22	9	New Mexico	44
23	Virginia	78	8	Texas	47
4	Oregon	23	0	Mississippi	52
35	Kansas	78	ж. я.	District of	
10	Maryland	28		Columbia	99
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N.R =Not Ranked.

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_	Wisconsin	₩	25	New York	6
~	Hawaii	~	25	South Dakota	6
,	Indiana	9	8	California	=
	lowa	9	70	Delaware	2
	Kansas	9	39	Idaho	2
•	Minnesota	9	39	Mississippi	2
	New Jersey	9	39	Oklahoma	2
•	North Dakoto	9	8	Alabama	=
	Maine	1	34	Colorado	=
•	Maryland	1	8	Kentucky	=
	Massachusetts	1	8	Louisiana	=
•	Utah	1	8	Missouri	=
•	Vermont	1	8	South Carolina	=
•	Virginia	1	9	Arkansas	13
5	Alaska	∞	4	Florida	12
5	Connecticut	~	04	Georgia	12
5	Michigan	~	04	North Carolina	12
5	Montana	∞	40	Rhode Island	12
Š	New Hampshire	∞	8	Oregon	33
13	Ohio	∞	& 10	Tennessee	33
5	Pennsylvania	~	8	Texas	23
Š	Washington	∞	8	New Mexico	7
Ü	West Virginia	∞	9	Arizona	15
5	Wyoming	~	50	Nevada	11
25	Illinois	6	# #	District of	-
				Columbia	5

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Percent of teens v/ho are high school dropouts (ages 16-19): 1997*

More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)

More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher) Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)

*Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998.

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19): 1997*

ge

State

Rate

State 설 **North Carolina**

South Corolina

Oklahoma

Washington

Alabama

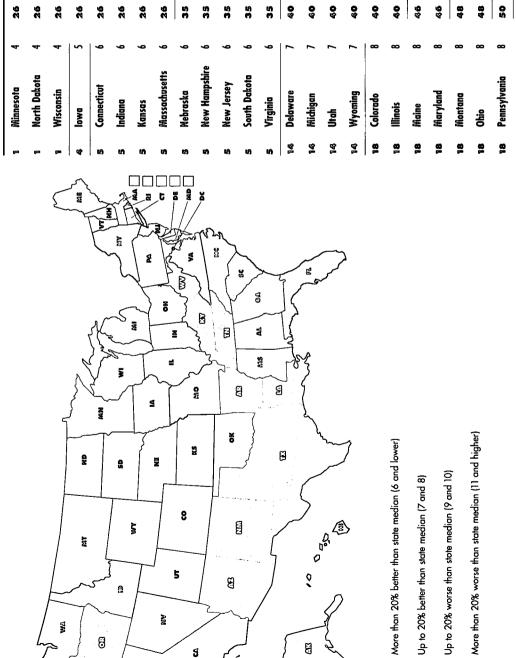
Hawaii

Mississippi

New York

Alaska

Nevada



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* Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998.

kids count 2000

N.R.=Not Ranked.

New Mexico

Tennessee

Louisiana

District of

Columbia

California

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Vermont

West Virginia

Arkansas Kentucky

Rhode Island

Texas

Oregon

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Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment: 1997*

ERIC*

	ainic	Rate	Kank	State	Kate
	Nebraska	17	25	Massachusetts	11
М	lowa	16	8	New Hampshire	11
~	Kansos	16	8	Texas	11
м	North Dakota	19	9	Georgia	78
4	C ah	16	ô	Idaho	78
ĸ	Wisconsin	61	ô	Michigan	28
	Indiana	70	ô	Ohio	78
_	Colorado	71	90	Rhode Island	78
_	Minnesota	21	9	Washington	38
_	South Dakota	21	36	Alabama	52
=	Maryland	72	36	Florida	23
=	Wyoming	22	36	Maine	53
ភ្ជ	Nevada	24	36	Oklahoma	23
2	New Jersey	24	04	Arizona	æ
2	Vermont	24	8	Mississippi	æ
2	Virginia	24	4	California	₩
2	Connecticut	72	8	Kentucky	8
7	South Carolina	22	4	Oregon	8
2	Delaware	92	60	Hawaii	32
6	Illinois	92	8	Montana	32
6	Missouri	92	47	New Mexico	88
9	North Carolina	92	8	New York	34
9	Pennsylvania	78	9	Louisiana	35
6	Tennessee	76	00	West Virginia	æ
22	Alaska	11	ei E	District of	
25	Arkansas	17		Columbia	49

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More than 20% better than state median (22 and lower) Up to 20% worse than state median (28 to 32) Up to 20% better than state median (23 to 27)

More than 20% worse than state median (33 and higher)

*Threeyear average of data from 1996 through 1998.

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year): 1997

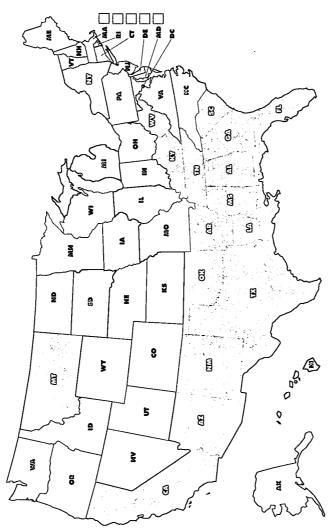
Rate

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More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 17)

Up to 20% worse than state median (18 to 20)

More than 20% worse than state median (21 and higher)

				l		
	_	New Hampshire	~	34	Hawaii	œ
	n	Minnesota	=	37	Illinois	æ
		Nebraska	12	27	Rhode Island	e
	n	Utah	12	99	Michigan	19
	•	Wisconsin	12	9	Missouri	19
	9	lowa	<u> 22</u>	30	North Carolina	19
	7	Connecticut	14	ဓ္ဓ	South Dakota	19
. — .		Indiana	14	36	Montana	21
- ,-	4	Kansas	14	34	Tennessee	7
		Maryland	14	36	Florida	72
	_	Nevada	14	37	Georgia	23
		New Jersey	14	37	South Carolina	23
		Wyoming	14	39	Arizona	24
	8	Alaska	22	8	Alabama	25
	24	Colorado	15	8	Colifornia	25
	2	Delaware	15	9	New York	22
	\$	Massachusetts	15	8	Oklahoma	22
	8	North Dakota	15	4	Arkansas	76
	38	Vermont	15	영 명	Kentucky	76
	70	Idaho	92	4 8	Texas	26
	2	Maine	11	24	New Mexico	73
	2	Ohio	11	8	Louisiano	8
	2	Oregon	11	₹	Mississippi	30
	2	Pennsylvania	11	88	West Virginia	30
	2	Virginio	11	2 2	District of	
	2	Washington	11		Columbia	38
			1			Ì

N.R.=Not Ranked.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent: 1997*

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		Kank	State	Rate
Cheb	15	27	Connecticut	17
Idaho	70	27	Illinois	11
North Dakota	70	27	Kansas	77
Indiana	11	27	Massachusetts	77
Minnesota	11	27	Nevada	77
New Jersey	22	27	Ohio	77
Colorado	73	37	Oklahoma	77
Nebraska	23	80	Arizona	78
Wisconsin	23	38	Arkansas	28
10 Hawaii	24	8	Michigan	28
10 lowa	74	8	Oregon	28
10 South Dokota	74	80	Georgia	29
13 Kentucky	25	69	North Carolina	29
13 Maine	25	8	Rhode Island	29
13 Montana	25	80	Virginia	29
13 Pennsylvania	25	8	Alabama	8
13 Wyoming	25	42	Tennessee	8
18 Alaska	7,6	8	Florida	3
18 Colifornia	76	8	South Carolina	23
18 Maryland	26	94	Delaware	32
18 Missouri	36	46	New Mexico	32
18 New Hampshire	e 26	94	New York	32
18 Texas	78	68	Mississippi	82
18 Vermont	26	0	Louisiana	35
18 Washington	79	 E	District of	
T.B. West Virginia	36		Columbia	62

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More than 20% worse than state median (32 and higher) Mare than 20% better than state median (21 and lawer) Up to 20% better than state median (22 to 26) Up to 20% worse than state median (27 to 31)

*Three-year average of data from 1996 through 1998.

kids count 2000



STATE PROFILES



Juvenile Justice	Juvenile violent crime orrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Alabama Alabama United States	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-7): 1997	Aldrama Aldrama V. 2.338	அளகை ி நிறைகத	ேண்ஒயூசுதே, வாவி 9ha பாழ்சோகை? Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Alabama 88% United States 88%	Percent of children who live in a	household without a computer: 1997-1998 Alabama Alaba	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Alabama 8190
	1990 . 1999 % CHANGE 1,064,400 1,066,200 0%		Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 51)% 29% 1997	Percent of children under 30% 23%		Percent of 4th grade students STATE NATIONAL who scored below basic 44% 39% reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade studants who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Child-care workers SS196	
Demographic Change	All children under age 18	Economic Characteristics	Median income of families $\begin{cases} \$40,300 & \$43,400 \\ \end{bmatrix}$ with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed familes receiving child support 3.1% 3.4% or alimony: 1997	ි ක්ඩ්ය් සිළුබ්වති කෙක්	Percent of low-income children Without health insurance: 1997	Percent of 2-year-olds who 84% 81%	Chilldi-Care Indicatiors	Percent of children under age 6 living with working 66% 66% 66%	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997
		இவு இரு வரும் ந்தி	unvormatulon				-)ලා	medel&

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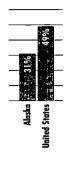
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National Composite Rank [47]

	Percent Change 1990 to	990 to 1997	Trend Data	National Rank
பிஙவீர்வேர்⊛ாக°்	© M	8 1 7 1 8 8	1990	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 8.4 NATIONAL 7.0	9.2 [47]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 10.8 NATIONAL 9.2	9.5 7.2 [46]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 39 NATIONAL 31	36 [46]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 102 NATIONAL 71	74 [42]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 47 NATIONAL 37	43 [44] 32 [44]
Percent of teens who are high school drapouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 15 NATIONAL 10	11 [34]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 13 NATIONAL 10	10 [35]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 37 NATIONAL 30	29 [36]
Percent of children in paverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 24 NATIONAL 20	$\begin{bmatrix} 25 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 40 \end{bmatrix}$.
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE 24 NATIONAL 24	$\frac{30}{27}$ [42]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.	Solid bars indicate state change.		

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 household without a computer: 1997-1998 2,338 Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a Juvenille Justice % Alaska 🖁 4% Alaska Alosko United States **United States United States** % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 14% 23% 36% 38% % 196,800 35% 18% 3% 6661 Median hourly wages of child-care workers, 172,900 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 56% of poverty level): 1997 Percent of children under mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic who scored below basic age 5 in poverty: 1996 reading level: 1998

Access to Phones, G_{∞} 3,611



household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a



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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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National Composite Rank | 33

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Mational Rank

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National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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1990-1997

Percent low-birthweight babies

Indlicators*

1990-1997

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

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1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1990-1997

accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1990-1997

Percent of teens who are high schaol dropouts (ages 16-19)

1990-1997

Percent of teens not attending schaal and not working (ages 16-19)

19

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STATE

1990-1997

Percent of children living with parents who do not have

full-time, year-round employment

1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

14

15

2 2

STATE

18

2 2

24

NATIONAL

🌋 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗔 Solid bars indicate state change.

17

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

STATE

\$34,300 ഭ്രത്തേയെണ് ഭ്രീയമ്പ് പ്രൂപ്പു പ്രൂപ്വു പ്രൂപ്പു പ്രൂപ്വു **Çlhilld-**Gar**®** lmdlanters Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families **ධ්ල**ක්(7) කිකම් Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 families receiving child support or alimony: 1997 with working parents: 1997 kids count 2000 Percent of 2-year-olds who Median income of families age 6 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of female-headed Percent of children under 6-12 living with working Percent of children ages were immunized: 1998 with children: 1997 parents: 1997 Ghille

% CHANGE 35% 1,334,600 1999 986,200 1990

செணதைசுவுநிர் ே நேவந்த

253

ERIC

Full Text Provided by ERIC

All children under age 18

ඔගැෙනු අම්]മറിയെന്നായ**ി**

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

Arizona

United States

STATE

Percent of children in extreme

paverty (income below 50%

\$43,400

NATIONAL

STATE

of poverty level): 1997

Juvenile vialent crime arrest rate

Juvenile Justice

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 2,338 Juvenile property crime arrest rate Arizona **United States** NATIONAL 23% %

28%

Percent of children under

age 5 in poverty: 1996

34%

31%

ேண் நயிசோத்த வாவி மீக்க பொர்காள மி **Access ി**© Phones,

NATIONAL

STATE

Percent of 4th grade students

NATIONAL

STATE **40%**

25%

who scored below basic

reading level: 1998

39%

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 United States 🚜 8% Arizona

38%

43%

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

81%

28%

Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998

49% Arizona **United States**

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

NATIONAL

STATE

%99

26%

household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a

\$6.62

Preschool teachers

All workers

21%

25%

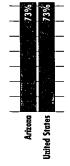
DAOLIN DA

\$6.43

Child-care workers

55%

46%



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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6.9 7.7 9 2 2 2 8 32 4 12 24 28 2 3 1997 717 Fremd Daha 6.4 1990 8.8 33 2 2 3,12 12 13 88 2 2 74 74 NATIONAL STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE ß w **Percent Change 1990 to 1997** þ ᄤ 61 47 <u>@</u> 121 **EKO** . ф1____ w ശ ඦ 0 ₿ 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) Percent low-birthweight babies Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) parents who do not hove full-time, year-round employment Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) lnalicators^e Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) Percent of families with children headed by a single parent Rate of teen deaths by Percent of children living with

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National Composite Rank | 41

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Marienel Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖼 Solid bars indicate state change.

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<u> </u>	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997		Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Artansas 2,005 United States 2,338	മത്തെക്കും	Gompയ്യേരും Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Arkansas 200 14% United States 20 8%	Percent of children who live in a	household without a computer: 1977-1978 Arkansas United States	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Arkansas United States
	1990 1999 % CHANGE [623,700 660,200 6%]		Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 51)% [10% 9%] of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under 31% 23% 38%		Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of child-care warkers, preschool teachers, and cull workers: 1998	Child-care workers \$55.96 Preschool teachers \$6.37	All workers SS 93
் இசுவை நிம் பேவாது க	All children under age 18	Economic Characteristics	Median income of families \$32,700 \$43,400 with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support 30% 34% or alimony: 1997	ල්ht්l්ය් Health කෙස්	Percent of low-income children 31% 25%	Percent of 2-year-olds who 75% 81%	ලිhillය්-ලියප	Percent of children under gge 6 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997
		இவுவோதுமையை	untermenten							දුල	8M0X74/2

kids count 2000 120

🎆 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗔 Solid bars indicate state change.

Mational Rank

National Composite Rank [48

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States in National Composite Reals Order

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

Trend Date

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1990-1997

Percent low-birthweight babies

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1990-1997

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

<u>86</u>

8.4 7.5 1997

National Ranh is based on 1997 figures

39

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STATE

1990-1997

accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

49

6

44

32 2

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NATIONAL

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2 2

12 | 22

NATIONAL

STATE

1990-1997

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1990-1997

school and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

1990-1997

Percent of children living with parents who do not hove full-time, year-round employment

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1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

400

Demographic Change	a).			ചയൗ രമ്പിര ചയടവിഭരം
All children under age 18		1990	1999 % CHANGE 8,923,400 14%	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997
 (தேரை இத்திரை திரித்திரி நாக்கிரி நாக்கிரி நாக்கிரி நாக்கி நாக்கி நாக்கி நாக்கி நாக்கி நாக்கி நாக்கி நாக்கி நா	වර්ගීයක			412
 Median income of families with children: 1997	STATE NATIONAL \$42,300 \$43,400	Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 5!)% of poverty level): 1997	STATE NATIONAL 9%	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimany: 1997	25% 34%	Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	28% 23%	California 2,098 United States 2,338
ියින්න් සිය්න්න්නි මන න් දින්නකේනීමක	மனேபிமை			Access to Phones,
 Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	STATE NATIONAL 25% 25%	Percent of 4th grade sturents who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE NATIONAL	ேஹெழ்ஸ்சோக _ச வனப் சில்ச பிஸ்சோஸ்சுசி Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998
 Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	78% 81%	Percent of 4th grade sturients who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	54% 38%	California 7% United States 8%
ල්hilld=Gare Indicators				Percent of children who live in a
 Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	STATE NATIONAL 57% 66%	Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and cill workers: 1998	- - - - - -	California
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	20% 55%	Guid-care workers		Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998
 Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	19% 21%	All workers	9	Cafformia (1978)

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ඔබැෙනු ඉතිනම Information

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Notional Composite Rank 7 26

	Percent Change 1990 to	ge 1990 to 1997	อผ⊕ปฏ	රිඅසෙක් මනිරිශ	Mational Rank
lmdlicariers°	W O R S E	전 된 나 된 원 88	0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997	997		STATE 5.8 NATIONAL 7.0	6.2	8
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	266		STATE 7.9 NATIONAL 9.2	5.9	8
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	766		STATE 30 NATIONAL 31	25	[9]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	266		STATE 72 NATIONAL 71	52 58	_ [14]
Teen birth rate 1,000 females ages 15-17)	266		STATE 45 NATIONAL 37	36	[36]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	997		STATE 13 NATIONAL 10	10	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	266		STATE 11	6	_ [26]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-raund employment	266		STATE 35	31 27	_ [42]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	766		STATE 21 NATIONAL 20	25	[40]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent			STATE 25	26	_ [18]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.		■ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate change.			

kids count 2000

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate % CHANGE 23% 1,065,500 1999 864,200

246	41)
colorado	States
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Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

NATIONAL

STATE

Percent of children in exfreme

poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

\$43,400 NATIONAL

\$52,200

Median income of families

with children: 1997

STATE

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Economic

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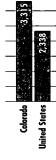
செணதைசது நிர் மேறை

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All children under age 18

%6

%



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E.	1998
who live	a phone:
children	without c
Percent of	household

United States 8%

38%

33%

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

81%

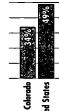
18%

Percent of 2-year-olds who

were immunized: 1998

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household without a computer: 1997-1998



household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a



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23%

17%

Percent of children under

age 5 in poverty: 1996

34%

37%

families receiving child support or alimony: 1997

Percent of female-headed

NATIONAL

STATE

Percent of 4th grade students

NATIONAL

STATE 27%

Percent of low-income children

without health insurance: 1997

Chilld Kealth and Education

who scored below basic reading level: 1998

25%

39%

31%

1998
one:
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Colorado	Jnited States

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and ull workers: 1998

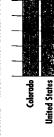
NATIONAL

STATE 73%

%99

age 6 living with working parents: 1997

Percent of children under



\$12.23

All workers

21%

18%

\$8.4

Preschool teachers

Child-care workers

25%

26%

Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997

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Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families

with working parents: 1997

100

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE ß ניטין Percent Change 1990 to 1997 \vdash w 15 A 2 4 10 00.14 68 W 100 ZEKO 100 200 w ശ ß 0 ₿ 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 Percent low-birthweight babies Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) lmalicaters° Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) Child death rate accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) school and not working (ages 16-19) parents who do nat have Percent of families with children headed by a single parent (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) Rate of teen deaths by Percent of teens not attending Percent of children living with full-time, year-round employment

🌉 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🛘 Solid bars indicate state change.

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States in Matterial (composite Licial) Order

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1997

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Mational Rank National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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)	2000
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	Kids

All children under age 18	1990 % CHANGE 753,800 828,300 10%	Juvenile violent crime arrest (arrests per 100,000 youths
இருமையில் குமிவசன்செரிக ிர்க		United States 725 479
STATE NATIONAL PERC Median income of families [\$59,500 \$43,400] pove with children: 1997 of p	Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% 7% 9% of poverty level): 1997	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997
Percent of female-headed Fercetoring child support 38% 34% 34% oge or alimony: 1997	Percent of children unde: 14% 23% age 5 in poverty: 1996	Connection Will 2 11 6
ලිඛ්ඩ්ල් සිළුබ්අති කාල් දිල්මයේවීමක		Access to Phones,
Percent of low-income children [21% 25%] who without health insurance: 1997 [21% 25%] read	Percent of 4th grade students state National who scored below basic 22% 39% reading level: 1998	
Percent of 2-year-olds who ere immunized: 1998 Early math	Percent of 4th grade stu Jents who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	Connection 1 59% United States 8%
டும்‼d-Garæ Indicators		Percent of children who live in a
Percent of children under STATE NATIONAL Med oge 6 living with working 73% 66% prespecients: 1997	Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Connecticut a computer: 1777-1770 Connecticut a computer: 1777-1770 United States
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Child-care workers	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	All workers	Connecticut 65g/2 United States

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🌉 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.

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*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

73

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17

2 2

2 2

NATIONAL

STATE

14.

1990-1997

parents who do not have

full-time, year-raund employment

Percent of children living with

1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty

(data reflect poverty in the previous year)

^

14

118

NATIONAL

STATE

27

72 72

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NATIONAL

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NATIONAL

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32 22

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NATIONAL

STATE

National Composite Rank 12

Mational Rank

矿子多路线 砂缸分配

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

1997

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ZERO

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Percent low-birthweight babies

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1990-1997

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1990-1997

accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1990-1997

high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens who are

1990-1997

school and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

21

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NATIONAL

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NATIONAL

21% 23% Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families kids coumt 2000 with working parents: 1997

% CHANGE 182,500 6661 164,200

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

uvenile violent crime arrest rate

Juvenille Jushice

arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate

NATIONAL

%

117

United States

Delaware

0000 Delaware **United States**

23%

18%

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NATIONAL

39%

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998

United States 8% Delaware 🚆 4%

household without a computer: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a

3100 Delaware **United States**

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

NATIONAL

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%99

72%

age 6 living with working Percent of children under

parents: 1997

household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a

Delaware

© கண்னு சன்ற நிர் ே நேன்ற இச

Economic Characteristics All children under age 18

\$43,400 NATIONAL \$46,300 STATE

Median income of families

ඔමදේද්මු පම්භාවේ பொர்சொண்வியிகை with children: 1997

Percent of children in extreme

poverty (income below 53% of poverty level): 1997

38%

34%

Percent of children under

age 5 in poverty: 1996

families receiving child support

or alimony: 1997

Percent of female-headed

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NATIONAL 25% STATE

> Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic

reading level: 1998

29%

81% 81%

Percent of 2-year-olds who

were immunized: 1998

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mothematics level: 1996

38% **46**%

9995

Child-care workers

25%

%09

6-12 living with working Percent of children ages

parents: 1997

Preschool teachers

All workers

United States

99

🌋 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.

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*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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National Composite Rank | 34

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Percent Ghange 1990 to 1997

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1990-1997

birthweight babies

Percent low-

1990-1997

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

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National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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1990-1997

accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1990-1997

high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens who are

1990-1997

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1990-1997

parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children living with

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1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

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1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

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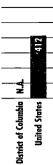
Median hourly wages of child-core workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 118,600 8 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 50% Percent of children under All workers Preschool teachers Child-care workers mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic who scored below basic age 5 in poverty: 1996 of poverty level): 1997 reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 34% 81% **%99** 25% 21% \$28,800 STATE 13% 19% 74% **2**½% 29% STATE STATE %09 **Economic Characteristics ©**சுணதைசுவு நிர் ே நேவைது ச **Çhiild-Care Indicaters** Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support or alimony: 1997 Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 with working parents: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who Median income of families with children: 1997 age 6 living with working parents: 1997 All children under age 18 Percent of female-headed Percent of children under Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working were immunized: 1998 parents: 1997

Juvenile Justice

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate

% CHANGE

95,300



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Full Text Provided by ERIC

20%

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

	2,338	_
- R.A.	88	
District of Columbia	United States	

23%

35%

Access to Phones, ஹேழலிசோs, வாவி the Infernet

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ercent of children who live in a	1998
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% **United States** District of Columbia

38%

80%



United States District of Columbia

		1997-1998
-	n who live in a	without Internet access: 1
	Percent of children who live in a	household without

District of Columbia **United States**

\$12.49

N.A.=Not Available.

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Notes with the variety of Golumbia

National Composite Rank $\left[egin{array}{c} N.R. \end{array}
ight]$

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	Trend Data		National Remk
ിനവീയോരന്ദ	图 31. L 3 图 0337.	1990	1997	The District of Columbia was not ranked this year
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997		STATE 15.1 NATIONAL 7.0	13.4	N.R.
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		STATE 20.7 NATIONAL 9.2	13.2	N.R.
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		STATE 51 NATIONAL 3.1	46	N.R.
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		STATE 208 NATIONAL 71	264	N.R.
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	\$5.5	STATE 88 NATIONAL 37	32	N.R.
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	88	STATE 16 NATIONAL 10	10	N.R.
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		STATE 14 NATIONAL 10	9	N.R.]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-raund employment		STATE 44 NATIONAL 30	49	N.R.
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		STATE 24 NATIONAL 20	36	N.R.
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent		STATE 55 NATIONAL 24	62 27	[N.R.]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	🂯 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖪 Solid bars indicate state change.	N.R.=Not Ranked.		

kids count 2000

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All workers

21%

23%

Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families

with working parents: 1997

Child-care workers Preschool teachers

55%

28%

6-12 living with working parents: 1997

Percent of children ages

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

% CHANGE

666

24%

2,883,800 3,569,900

United States Florida N.A.

arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 luvenile property crime arrest rate

NATIONAL

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%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

\$43,400

\$37,800

Median income of families

with children: 1997

NATIONAL

STATE

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©சணதைசுவு நிர் குகிவநி

All children under age 18

United States Florida N.A.

23%

26%

Percent of children under

age 5 in poverty: 1996

34%

34%

families receiving child support or alimony: 1997

Percent of female-headed

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Percent of 4th grade students

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Chilld Kealth and Education

25%

28%

Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997

who scored below basic reading level: 1998

39%

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998

Florida 10% United States 🔯 8%

38%

45%

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

81%

81%

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998

household without a computer: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a

United States Florida

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

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age 6 living with working parents: 1997

Percent of children under

household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a

%(l/ Florida **United States**

N.A.=Not Available,

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

🎆 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.

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1990-1997

Percent of families with children

headed by a single parent

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1990-1997

Percent low-birthweight babies

1990-1997

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1990-1997

accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

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(ages 16-19)

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts

1990-1997

school and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

1990-1997

parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children living with

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

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1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty

(data reflect poverty in the previous year)

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Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and uil workers: 1998 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 5:)% of poverty level): 1997 Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996 Child-care workers who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 Preschool teachers who scored below basic reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 21% 34% 81% **%99** 25% 25% \$41,200 78% STATE 27% STATE 81% STATE 27% 26% 73% ഭൂരിയത്തേറീതമ ഭ്രേതത്തി േദ്ദീയമ്പർക്കിങ് **்**சுணதைசுவு நிர் சூர் குறை நிர் **Çhiild-**Gare Indlastors Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families ලිකිඩීම් පි⊕මගිනි කකම් families receiving child support or alimony: 1997 Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 with working parents: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998 Median income of families with children: 1997 Percent of female-headed All children under age 18 Percent of children under age 6 living with working 6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of children ages parents: 1997

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 luvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 **J**യയക്കുിക്ര ചയട്ടവിക Georgia Georgio **Juited States United States** % CHANGE NATIONAL

18%

1,736,100 | 2,056,900

666

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39%

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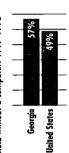
TATE

Beachgrownd **ിമ**ഴിലെന്നയ്ക്കീലെ Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 % Georgia **United States**

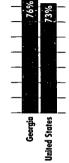
38%

47%

household without a computer: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a



nousehold without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a



\$10.86

All workers

59.49

\$6.24

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National Composite Rank $\left[egin{array}{c}42\end{array}
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	Percent Change 1990 to	990 to 1997	Trem	Trend Date	Mational Rank
Indicaters*	08377 88 © M	8 I J J B	16	1990 0661	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- 1990-1997 birthweight babies			STATE 8	8.7 8.8 7.0 7.5	
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 12.4 NATIONAL 9.2	9.2 7.2	[41]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE	36 29 31 25	_ [35]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE	74 65	_ [28]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE	50 44 37 32	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE	12 12 10 10	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE	12 9	_ [26]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE	29 28 30 27	_ [30]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE	21 23 20 21	[37]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE	26 29 24 27	_ [38]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖪 Solid bars indicate state change.	Solid bars indicate state change.		-	

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ചയയകമ്പി യ ചയ്ടാറിരേ	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Hawai Assess (10-17): 1997	United States	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Howeii 2051	Access to Phones,	Gomppwyers, amel the lintermet Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Hawaii 📆 6% United States 🔀 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Hawaii Series States	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Hawaii **********************************
	1990 1999 % CHANGE 281,800 289,300 3%		Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under 23% 23% 38%		Percent of 4th grade studants state NATIONAL who scored below basic reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade stud: of 4th grade stud: of 4th grade stud: of 47% 38% and the mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and a! workers: 1998	Child-care workers So 40 Preschool teachers So 50	All workers
© சண்ஜொனுநிமீ குோவநாது க	All children under age 18	ഭരത്തേത്തിര ഭീഗത്മന്തരിക്ക് പിട്ടാര്	Median income of families [\$44,200 \$43,400] with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support 3.8% 3.4% 3.4% 3.4%	ියාබ්මේ සිළමාහිනි කෙමේ පි ම්පකෙ බීම ක	Percent of low-income children [11% 25%]	Percent of 2-year-olds who 82% 81%	Ghillel-Gerre Indlicenors	Percent of children under cge 6 living with working 71% 66% garents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997

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National Composite Rank $\left[egin{array}{c}13\end{array}
ight]$

		Percent Change 1990 to 1997	1990 to 1997	E E	Tremal Defe	8	National Rank
Indicaters*		0837 % @ &	e s l l s e		0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies	1990-1997			STATE	7.1	7.2	[20]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997			STATE	6.7	6.6	[18]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997			STATE	31	19	[3]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997			STATE	51	27 58	[2]
Teen birth rote (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997			STATE	32	25 32	[61]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1 (ages 16-19)	1990-1997			STATE	7 10	5 10	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997			STATE	10	10	[35]
Percent of children living with parents who do nat have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997			STATE	30	32 27	[45]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997			STATE	15	18	[27]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997			STATE	21 24	24	[10]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.		Patterned bars indicate national chan					

^{*}See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖪 Solid bars indicate state change.

kids count 2000

Ø	2000
73	count
	kids

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All children under age 18			305	309,400 350,500	% CHANGE 13%	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997
Economic Characherishics	នហិថិនន					3
Median income of families with children: 1997	STATE	*43,400	Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	STATE 6%	NATIONAL 9%	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997
Percent of femole-headed families receiving child support ar alimony: 1997	34%	34%	Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	21%	23%	Idaho 3,489 United States 2,338
Child Kealth and Edu	[ස්ල්මයේ වීම ක					Access to Phones,
Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	STATE 26%	NATIONAL 25%	Percent of 4th grade stud ants who scored below basic reading level: 1998	STATE N.A.	NATIONAL 39%	Gompwyers, and the unverner Perent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	%9 <u>/</u>	81%	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%	Idaho 89% United States 8%
Çîhîld-Geræ ImdîcaYers	ម្ព					Percent of children who live in a
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	STATE 65%	NATIONAL 66%	Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	: 1998		Idaho 39% United States
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	28%	55%	Child-tare workers	\$6.15		Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	27%	21%	All workers	\$10.15		Idaho United States
						N.A.=Not Available.

<u>ම</u>ිකැේ සු ඉපම තැය lത്യിലെങ്കല്പിലെ

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National Composite Rank | 24

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National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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lmdicators^{*}

1990-1997

Percent low-birthweight babies

1990-1997

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

10

6.3

7.0

NATIONAL

20

6.8

9.2

NATIONAL

48

37

33

NATIONAL

.9

1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1990-1997

accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

35

88 88

8 7

NATIONAL

4 20

15

32 33

37

NATIONAL

STATE

53

2 2

112

NATIONAL

STATE

62.

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1990-1997

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

30

28 27

30 8

NATIONAL

20

12

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NATIONAL

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27 29

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🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖪 Solid bars indicate state change.

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

STATE

56

9 9

2 2

NATIONAL

STATE

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1990-1997

schaol and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

107

1990-1997

parents who do not have

full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children living with

1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty

(data reflect poverty in the previous year)

<u> </u>	

16.4

Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997 091

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile violent crime orrest rate **Jwvemille** JwsNice Illinois N.A. Illinois N.A. United States **United States** % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 23% 36% % % 2,961,500 3,181,300 20% STATE STATE N.A. 8% Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996 who scored below basic reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL 34% 25% \$48,800 STATE 30% 21% STATE Ghilld Health and Education **និ**៤៙ឤ៙ារ៉ាំ៤ Characheristics **©**சுணதைசுவு நம் ே மேவைத families receiving child support Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 Median income of families with children: 1997 Percent of female-headed All children under age 18 or alimony: 1997

> Backgrownd []කර්ලෙකක් අත්ර

ERIC

Full Text Provided by ERIC

2,338

Access to Phones, Gomputers, Gomputers, and the Invernet household without a computer: 1997-1998 48% %67 - **6**5 -Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Percent of children who live in a %8 []Imois ||Imois **United States United States** 38% N.A. Median hourly wages of thild-care workers, preschool teachers, and cll workers: 1998 Percent of 4th grade students mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic NATIONAL 81% **%99** 79% STATE %89

Ghilld-Gare Indicators

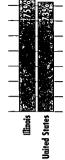
age 6 living with working parents: 1997

Percent of children under

Percent of 2-year-olds who

were immunized: 1998

nousehold without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a



All workers

21%

19%

\$9.16

Preschool teachers

Child-care workers

25%

24%

6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of children ages

N.A.=Not Available.

kids count 2000

🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🔄 Solid bars indicate state change.

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

National Composite Rank | 30

Madional Rank

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National Rank is based on 1997 figures

1997

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1990-1997

birthweight babies

Percent low-

1990-1997

(deaths per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate

1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1990-1997

accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1990-1997

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

Регсепт Change 1990 to 1997

35

6.7

7.6

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25

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10

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NATIONAL

STATE

19

2 2

88

NATIONAL

1990-1997

parents who do not have

full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children living with

1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

1990-1997

school and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

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1,529,000 5% 1,529,000 1,529,000	Demographic Change
NATIONAL STATE NATIONAL \$43,400 goverty (level): 1997 Percent of children in extreme	ļ
STATE NATIONAL \$43,400 Percent of children in extreme powerty fincome below 519% of poverty fincome below 510% of poverty layed of children under the find grade sturients and of the grade sturients who scored below basic reading level: 1998 Percent of 4th grade sturients and oil workers. 1998 Percent of 4th grade sturients and oil workers. 1998 All workers and oil workers. 1998 Childrene workers and oil workers. 1998 All workers and oil workers.	
34% Percent of children under 17% 23% 25% 25% Percent of this grade sturients STATE NATIONAL Percent of this grade sturients N.A. 39% 38% STATE NATIONAL Percent of this grade sturients STATE N.A. 39% STATE NATIONAL Percent of this grade sturients STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers. STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers STATE N.A. 39% SAME STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers STATE N.A. 39% SAME STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers STATE N.A. 39% SAME STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers STATE N.A. 39% SAME SA	STATE NATIONAL \$46,200 \$43,400
Percent of 4th grade stulents 25% who scored below basic reading level: 1998 Percent of 4th grade stulents who scored below basic mothermatics level: 1996 N.A. 39% Percent of 4th grade stulents who scored below basic mothermatics level: 1996 Median hourly wages of child-care workers: 1998 Child-care workers: 1998 All workers: 1998 All workers: 1998	46% 34%
Percent of 4th grade sturlents 25% who scored below basic reading level: 1998 81% Percent of 4th grade sturlents who scored below basic mothermatics level: 1996 NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 Child-care workers: All workers: Al	
Percent of 4th grade students	
Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 Child-care workers All workers All workers	81%
Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 Child-care workers All workers: All workers:	
Child-care workers \$6.40 Preschool teachers \$7.64 All workers	NATIONAL 66%
All workers All workers United	
	21%

ඔනැෙයුඉපමෙක**ේ** [] പ്രാദ്രത്ത് പ്രാദ്രം വിത്യ

2 And the time with the time wit

National Composite Rank $\left[\begin{array}{c}16\end{array}\right]$

	Percent Change 19	1990 to 1997	Trend මග්ර	ාර්ම	National Renk
Indicators°	0837 5 6 6 6 8	8 8 7 7 8 8	1990	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- 1990-1997 birthweight babies			STATE 6.6 NATIONAL 7.0	7.7	[27]
Infant mortality rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 9.6 NATIONAL 9.2	8.2	[38]
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 30 NATIONAL 31	27 25	[26]
Rote of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 62 NATIONAL 71	62	[26]
Teen birth rate 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 35 NATIONAL 37	32	[32]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 10 NATIONAL 10	9	[3]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 10 NATIONAL 10	9	[5]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 29 NATIONAL 30	20 27	[7]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		<u>1</u>	STATE 15 NATIONAL 20	14	[,]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent		80	STATE 26 NATIONAL 24	22 27	[4]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	M. Patterned bars indicate national change.	bars indicate national change. 🛘 Solid bars indicate state change.	1		<i>i</i>

kids count 2000

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kids count 2000

168

Juvenile Justice

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 **Juvenile violent crime orrest rate** 247. Dw0 **United States**

arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate

2,733 lowa **United States**

23%

%91

Percent of children under

age 5 in poverty: 1996

34%

47%

families receiving child support or alimony: 1997

Percent of female-headed

Access to Phomes, Compver computers, and the Intermet

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998

%9 8% DWO United States household without a computer: 1997-1998

43% <u>0</u>

74% Dw0

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ERIC Provided by ERIC

All children under age 18

719,700 1999 720,500

% CHANGE %

NATIONAL STATE

%

Percent of children in extreme

poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

\$43,400 NATIONAL

\$42,700

Median income of families

with children: 1997

STATE

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Backgrowmd lmformation 1

NATIONAL

36%

30%

Percent of 4th grade students

NATIONAL

STATE 17%

दिhilld सिक्वािशी वामवी डिबीण विशेष

25%

Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997

who scored below basic reading level: 1998

38%

76%

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

81%

83%

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998

Percent of children who live in a

United States

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

NATIONAL **%99**

Çlhilld-Care Indicaters

77% STATE

> age 6 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of children under

Child-care workers

55%

%59

Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working

parents: 1997

Preschool teachers

household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a

United States

\$ \$10.17

All workers

21%

26%

Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families

with working parents: 1997

National Composite Rank

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National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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1990-1997

birthweight babies

Percent low-

1990-1997

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

伊西尔安丽尔 化枯烟酮吗啉 1990 计图 1997

13

6.4

5.4

NATIONAL

61

25 24

31

NATIONAL

1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1990-1997

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 femoles ages 15-17)

1990-1997

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1990-1997

school and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

STATE

12

6.2

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NATIONAL

STATE

1. July 1. 1. 23

14

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2 2

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STATE

kids count 2000

🌋 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖪 Solid bars indicate state change.

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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2 2

NATIONAL

STATE

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1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

7

27

16 30

STATE

10

1990-1997

parents wha do not have

full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children living with

NATIONAL

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50

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9 2

NATIONAL

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2 2

NATIONAL

STATE

kids count 2000

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% CHANGE

6661

%

698,600

663,300

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate



Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

NATIONAL

%

%

Percent of children in extreme

poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

	88
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Kansas	nited States
	Š

23%

18%

Access to Phones, Gompouters, Gompouters, and the Imtermet

NATIONAL

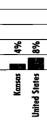
STATE 29%

Percent of 4th grade stud ants

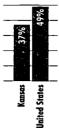
who scored below basic reading level: 1998

39%

Percent of children who live in a household without a phane: 1998



Percent of children who live in a



Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

NATIONAL

STATE

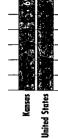
Ghilld=Gare Indicaters

%99 99

75%

age 6 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of children under

household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a



N.A.=Not Available.

Percent of 2-year-olds who

were immunized: 1998

ഭ്രത്തേയണ്ട് ഭ്രീതമ്പരേഷ്ട്രങ്ങ **©** சுண்லது சுவு நிரீ ே பிறவாது க All children under age 18 1mformation

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ERIC

\$43,400 NATIONAL \$45,300 Median income of families

with children: 1997

34% 44%

families receiving child support or alimony: 1997

Percent of female-headed

Percent of children under

age 5 in poverty: 1996

NATIONAL

Chilld Kealth and Education

25% STATE 16%

> Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997

81% **8**4%

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

38% N.A.

household without a computer: 1997-1998

\$7.69

Preschool teachers

All workers

21%

24%

Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families

with working parents: 1997

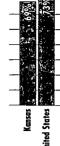
Child-care workers

25%

62%

Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working

oarents: 1997



And see the curry of the curry

National Composite Ronk $ig[\ 15 ig]$

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	Trend Data	Masional Rank
lമപ്പീയേറിന്റെ	で 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7661 0661	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997		STATE 6.2 6.9 NATIONAL 7.0 7.5	_ [16]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		STATE 8.4 7.4 NATIONAL 9.2 7.2	_ [28]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		STATE 29 27 NATIONAL 31 25	_ [26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	2	STATE 73 69 NATIONAL 71 58	_ [37]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		STATE 30 28 NATIONAL 37 32	_ · [25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		STATE 6 6 10 NATIONAL 10 10	_ [3]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		STATE 7 6 NATIONAL 10 9	[5]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment		STATE 19 19 19 NATIONAL 30 27	_ [2]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		STATE 16 14 NATIONAL 20 21	- [7]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent		STATE 21 27 NATIONAL 24 27	_ [27]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	M. Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.		·

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parents: 1997

Kentucky

kids count 2000

% CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 965,500 40% 29% STATE 37% % 1999 70.9S 🖈 💥 Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 957,400 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 Percent of children under All workers mathematics level: 1996 Child-care workers Preschool teachers who scored below basic reading level: 1998 who scored below basic age 5 in poverty: 1996 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 34% 25% 81% **%99** 25% 21% \$38,900 83% **50%** STATE 27% 25% **%99 21**% STATE STATE Ghilld Kaelith and Education ≧േതെത്തൂേ ©hതലയേ¢കലീജവീഒ **செ**ணதைசுவந**ி**ரீ கிக்கைத Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support or alimony: 1997 Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998 with working parents: 1997 Median income of families with children: 1997 age 6 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of female-headed All children under age 18 Percent of children under Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working

ചയയംബില ചയങ്ങികേ

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 **Juvenile violent crime arrest rate**

1%



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ERIC

Full Text Provided by ERIC

arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate

%

udty N.A.	States
Kent	ited Si

23%

Access to Phones, Gompwters, and the Internet

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998

39%



38%

household without a computer: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a



household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a



N.A.=Not Available.

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National Composite Rank $\left[egin{array}{c}40\end{array}
ight]$

	இசைகோடி கொதுக 1990 சி	990 to 1997	Trend Data		Mational Rank
பிறவி்்ீன்ர்⊚ாக°் 	0337 8 8 8 8	8 2 7 7 8 8	0661	Natio	National Rank is based on 1997 Jigures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 7.0	7.5	. 32]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 8.5 NATIONAL 9.2	7.3	27
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 29 NATIONAL 3.1	30 [39
Rate of teen deaths by accident, hamicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 75 NATIONAL 7.1	73	(40)
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 41 NATIONAL 37	35 [. 34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		[65]	STATE 12 NATIONAL 10	11 [34
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 14 NATIONAL 10	12 [[94
Percent of children living with parents who do nat have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 35 NATIONAL 30	31 [. 42
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			state 25 national 20	26 [. 44
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent			state 23 national 24	25 [13
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	🎆 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🔼 Solid bars indicate state change.	Solid bars indicate state change.			

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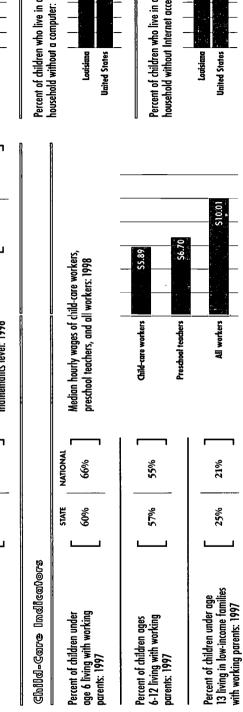
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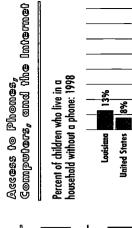
All child **ම**සැමූ පම්භාව Informetion

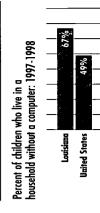
	0661	1999	1999 % CHANGE
ldren under age 18	1,233,300	1,233,300 1,190,000	4%
	1		
മ്പയെങ്കൂർ ഭൂനമാദ്യവുന്നു വരുന്നു വരുന			

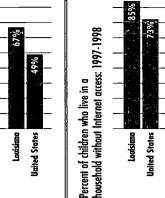
Median income of families with children: 1997	STATE \$35,100	STATE NATIONAL \$35,100 \$43,400	Percent of children in extrame poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	STATE 14%	STATE NATIONAL 14% 9%	Juvenile pr (arrests pe
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	21%	34%	Percent of thildren under age 5 in poverty: 1996	34%	23%	Lite
Chilld Kealth and Edweation	ദ്വയഭയിവീതന്ന					AGG

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Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997		STATE 28%	NATIONAL 25%	Percent of 4th grade students who scared below basic reading level: 1998	52%	NATIONAL 39%
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998		80%	81%	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	%95	38%









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kids count 2000

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Tremal Date 990 0.7 11.1 9.2 115 120 101 30 20 22 33 3 5 77 77 9.2 41 NATIONAL STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE 🂯 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change. േ w Percent Ghange 1990 to 1997 10. w 0.00 90 69 ZEBO 2 0.00 쌜 ଊ േ 0 ₿ *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175. 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 Percent low-birthweight babies Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) school and not working (ages 16-19) Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) parents who do not hove Percent of families with children headed by a single parent Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) **മെ** Percent of children living with Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) Rate of teen deaths by Percent of teens not attending full-time, year-round employment

<u>~</u>

National Composite Rank 50

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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All children under age 18	Ecomomile Gharacacheristies state Median income of families with children: 1997	female-headed ceiving child support : 1997	Ghilled 12) අත අත්තිය මුත්තය අත්තිය අත්තිය state Percent of low-income children 22% without health insurance: 1997	Percent of 2-year-olds who 89% were immunized: 1998	ූ ර්ග් ලේකය මු මු මු මෙන්මය මුව මෙන්මය මුව මෙන්ම ම	Percent of children under age 6 living with working 79% parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	kids count 2000 184
	මියදේදු ඉදල පතු ය කරි දෙක පරිම ත							⊕mîoM	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

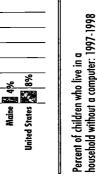
© சணதுசுவு நிர் மேவாது ச		J യൗക്കവിക Jയജറിരേ
All children under age 18	1990 1999 % CHANGE 310,200 290,400 -6%	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997
Economic Characherishics		United States
STATE NATIONAL Median income of families \$40,600 \$43,400 with children: 1997	Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% 6% 9% of poverty level): 1997	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support 5.4% 3.4% a dimony: 1997	Percent of children under 23% age 5 in poverty: 1996	Maine 3,259 United States
ල්ෂා්ග් පිළමේල්ෂ මෙන් මින්ම මෙන්මෙන්		Access to Phones,
STATE NATIONAL Percent of fow-income children 22% 25% 25%	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic 27% 39%	ேஹைழைச ுக ு வஙவ் பிக்க பிரூசோல Percent of children who live in a househald without a phone: 1998
Percent of 2-year-olds who 89% 81%	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	Maine 4% United States 8%
Ghilld−Garæ Indhantors		Percent of children who live in a
Percent of children under 51ATE NATIONAL age 6 living with working 79% 66%	Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Maine Computer: 1977-1996

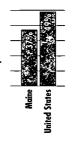
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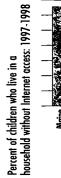
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(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997		Maine F 3,259	United States 2,338		Access to Phones ,	്രയെയുന് ദേം, ഒമപ്പ് ദീർക I'സ് പോക്		Parameter of the fact of the first in
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Child-care workers

22%

Preschool teachers

United States Maine Maine

All workers.

21%

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Mational Rank

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National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

lnadicators

Percent lowbirthweight babies

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2 2

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kids count 2000

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Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖪 Solid bars indicate state change.

NATIONAL STATE NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE ള w 38 Percent Change 1990 to 1997 38 쌜 _ @ ZEKO 10-1 쌜 ശ 鳕 0 ₿ 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

parents who do not hove full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children living with

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

school and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

9

37

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25

31

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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kids count 2000 188

ചയയെയിക്ര ചിയങ്ങിരക	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	412	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Maryland 2,724 United States 2,338	Access to Phones,	ேலொறமூசோக, வாவி റിke பொர்சோறை? Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Maryland 59% United States 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Maryland United States 499%	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Maryland States Maryland States
Demographic Change	All children under age 18 % CHANGE 12% 1.309,400 1.309,400 1.2%	Ecomomnic CharacherisVics	Median income of families S58,200 \$43,400 poverty (income below 51)% 7% 9% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support [48% 34% 34%] gge 5 in poverty: 1996 [15% 23%]	Ghilld Kaalth and Edwartion	Percent of low-income children 26% 25% who scored below basic 39% 39% reading level: 1998	Percent of 2-year-olds who 79% 81% 81% who scored below basic 41% 38% mathematics level: 1996	Ghilldl-Gar⊕ Invalications	Percent of children under STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers, age 6 living with working 69% 66% parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working 6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Preschool teachers	Percent of children under age 13 fiving in low-income families 11% 21% 21% All workers State Sta
<u> </u>	A		Invormetion M	a			1 6⊾≱		, <u></u>		OLYTOM

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National Composite Rank | 22

٠	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	ි ගින්න ගින්	National Rank
] நடித்த ந	M © R S R C R R T T R R	1990	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- 1990-1997		7.8	8.8
DIFTINWEIGHT DADIES		NATIONAL 7.0	
			8.8
(deaths per 1,000 live births)		NATIONAL 9.2	7.2
(deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1990-1997		NAL 31	<u>25</u> [13]
		STATE 77	58
accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 leens ages 15-19)		NAL 71	58 [21]
1			
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1990-1997		NATIONAL 37	32 [25]
Ħ		STATE 10	
high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		NAL 10	10]
		stare , 10	
school and nat working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		IAL	9 [18]
ll .		. state 26	
parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment		NAL 30	27 [11]
Percent of children in poverty			14 [_]
(data reflect poverty in the previous year) 1990-1997		NATIONAL 20	21
Percent of families with children	<u>R</u>	STATE 28	26
headed by a single parent			[81] 72
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	Matterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.		

^{*}See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

kids count 2000

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[🎇] Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗀 Solid bars indicate state change.

kids count 2000

All workers Child-care workers Preschool teachers 92% 21%

20%

Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997

14%

Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997

\$10.26

58.45

% CHANGE % 80 1,361,000 1,468,600 6661

NATIONAL

Percent of children in extreme

poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

\$43,400

\$50,600

Median income of families with children: 1997

NATIONAL

STATE

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செணதைசுவுநிர் கு<mark>ிக்</mark>வத்

All children under age 18

23% % 15% 8%

Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996

34%

40%

families receiving child support or alimony: 1997

Percent of female-headed

NATIONAL 39% STATE

Percent of 4th grade students

NATIONAL

STATE 14%

Ghilld Kaelkh and Education

who scored below basic reading level: 1998

25%

Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997

29%

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

81%

87%

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998

38%

Percent of children who live in a

38%

63%

Jovenile Jostice

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Massachusetts **United States**

976 Massachusetts **United States**

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

Juvenile property crime arrest rate

<u>ിത്യീക്ഷന്തെ</u> Accass to Phonas, Computers, and the

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Massachusetts 59%

% United States household without a computer: 1997-1998

Massachusetts **United States**

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

NATIONAL

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Çlhilld-Gare ിനമിയോ

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%69

age 6 living with working Percent of children under

Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

Massachusetts **United States**

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birthweight babies

Percent low-

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Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1990-1997

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 femoles ages 15-17)

1990-1997

high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens who are

1990-1997

school and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

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*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

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1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

1990-1997

parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children living with

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Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		STATE NATIONAL	20	21
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent		STATE NATIONAL	26	28
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	Patterned bors indicate national change.			

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	1990 to 1997	Trend Dafa)කුරීම	Mational Rank
Indicaters°	0 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	e	0661	1661	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 7.6 NATIONAL 7.0	7.7	[27]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 10.7 NATIONAL 9.2	8.2	[38]
Child death rate 1990-1997 deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 30 NATIONAL 31	26	[25]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 73 NATIONAL 71	59	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 36 NATIONAL 37	32	[61]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 9 NATIONAL 10	8 10	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 10	6	[14]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 35	28	[30]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 ata reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 19 NATIONAL 20	19	[30]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent			STATE 26	28	[34]

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National Composite Rank 7 29

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ദ്രത്തെയ്യാരും, ഒമർ വിക വരുപ്പേക്ഷ household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998 Minnesota Chicago Minnesota United States OI V Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Percent of children who live in a luvenile violent crime arrest rate **Access to Phones**, **Jovenille Joshice %** Minnesoto 4% United States Minnesota **United States** Minnesota Minnesota **United States United States** % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 38% 23% 39% 0077000 % SOLTE 1,170,000 1,271,900 31% 24% 13% STATE % 666 00000 · · · · · 80000 Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 1990 Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students Percent of children under Child-care workers Preschool teachers All workers mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic age 5 in poverty: 1996 who scored below basic reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 21% 34% 81% %99 99 **22**% \$55,800 15% STATE 32% 83% STATE 15% STATE 72% 53% Ghilld Haalth and Education ഭ്രേത്തെണ്ട് ഭ്രീയമ്പര്യേക്കുന്നു **© கண**்தொன்றில் குள்ளது **ලි**ක්ඩ්යේ-ලිසෙ නිස්වීයේ මෙය Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 with working parents: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who Median income of families with children: 1997 age 6 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of female-headed All children under age 18 Percent of children under 6-12 living with working Percent of children ages were immunized: 1998 or alimony: 1997 parents: 1997

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National Composite Rank 📗 1

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	1990 to 1997	Trend Dafa	ව ර්ශි	Mational Rank
Indicators°	0837 28 28 00 W	8 6 7 7 8 R	1990	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- 1990-1997 birthweight babies	100		STATE 5.1 NATIONAL 7.0	5.9	[5]
Infant mortality rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 1,000 live births)		61:	STATE 7.3 NATIONAL 9.2	5.9	[8]
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 21 NATIONAL 31	21 25	[9]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		81	state 56 national 7.1	46	[11]
Teen birth rate 1990-1997 (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		0.1	STATE 20 NATIONAL 37	18	[5]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			state 7 national 10	10	[3]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		33	STATE 6 NATIONAL 10	4	[1]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 28 NATIONAL 30	21 27	[8]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 14 NATIONAL 20	11 21	[2]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE 21 NATIONAL 24	22 27	[4]
*See Definitions and Data Souries, page 175.	M. Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.	ige. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.			

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<u> </u>	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997		Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Mississippi (1998) [1998] United States [1998]	Access to Phomes,	ேறைறயர்கள் Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Mississippi 法元 14% United States 图 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Mississippi Computer, 1777-1770 Mississippi Computer Comp	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Mississippi United States
	1990 1999 % CHANGE 750,300 752,900 0%		Percent of children in extreme proverty (income below 50% 129% 99% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under 35% 23%		Percent of 4th grade stulents state NATIONAL who scored below basic 52% 39% reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade sturlents who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and ull workers: 1998	Child-care workers SOC	All workers S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
் சணதுரகு நிரி சேரிகாத இ	All children under age 18	Ecomomic Characheristics	Median income of families [\$31,800 \$43,400]	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support 29% 34% or alimony: 1997	Chillel Kealth and Edweation	Percent of low-income children 28% 25% 25%	Percent of 2-year-olds who Rere immunized: 1998 84%	மேiiid-வேச ை Indicators	Percent of children under age 6 living with working 74% 66% parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997
		இவுவோதும்	ln:vermetion							ර්ලුල්ර්	ឧឧបំឧឧបំM

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National Composite Rank [49]

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	1990 to 1997	Frend Bay		Mational Rank
indicators°	0337 29 89 89 89	M I 7 7 8 M	1990	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 9.6 NATIONAL 7.0	7.5	[49]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		71 N	STATE 12.1 NATIONAL 9.2	10.6	[50]
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	STATE 45 NATIONAL 31	36	[95]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		Õi,	STATE 100 NATIONAL 71	96	[49]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 57 NATIONAL 37	50	[50]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 10 NATIONAL 10	10	[55]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 13 NATIONAL 10	10 9	[35]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 39 NATIONAL 30	30	[40]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 34	30	[48]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent			STATE 28 NATIONAL 24	34	[49]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.	ge. 🖺 Solid bars indicate state change.	:	,	

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Jwyenille Jwshice	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997		Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Missouri	Access to Phones,	Gരന്ത്യയൻക്നും, ബമപ്പ് ദീർക [Imൾക്നുകൾ Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Missouri 🚰 7% United States 🔀 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Nousehold without a computer: 1977-1998 Missouri Computer: 1977-1998 United States	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Missouri
	1990 1999 % CHANGE [1,319,100] 1,399,500 6%		Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 53% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under 23% 23% 23%		Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade stulents who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool leachers, and ull workers: 1998	Child-care workers	All workers S11-05
© சுறைது நிரீடி நோது த	All children under age 18	දුලෙකලකාරී ල්ශනපනුග් අත්මාරීගෙන	STATE NATIONAL Median income of families \$44,400 \$43,400	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	Ghilld Kealth and Education	Percent of low-income children 19% 25%	Percent of 2-year-olds who Rere immunized: 1998 86%	Chilld-Gare Indicators	Percent of children under state NATIONAL age 6 living with working [76% 66%] porents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997
		<u>ම</u> ිලේ සුඉපම ගසු ස	unvermane							රිත	wossilM

Mational Composite Rank $\left[\begin{array}{c}32\end{array}\right]$

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	700 1007		<u>රිකර්ක</u>	Nevionel Renk
] நாவினேல் சாக	® 0¥37 ™ © &	8 T T 8	0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 7.0	7.7	[27]
Infant mortality rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 1,000 live births)		<u> </u>	STATE 9.4 NATIONAL 9.2	7.6	[32]
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		100	STATE 33	27 25	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 82 NATIONAL 71	73	- [40]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		-8	STATE 39 NATIONAL 37	30	_ [30]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	0		STATE 10 NATIONAL 10	11 10	[34]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 11	6	_ [26]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-raund employment			STATE 28 NATIONAL 30	26	[19]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 19 NATIONAL 20	21	_ [30]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent	<u>81</u>		STATE 23 NATIONAL 24	26	[18]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	M. Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.	d bars indicate state change.		-	

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Juvenille Justice	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	United States	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Moutana Sacres United States	Access to Phones,	டுகொற்குப்புக்கு வநவி சிக்க பிறச்சாந்கை? Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Montana 8% United States 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Montana Computer: 1997-1998 Montana M	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Montana C.
	800 223,800 0%		STATE NATIONAL 10% 9%	[28% 23%]		STATE NATIONAL 27% 39%	29% 38%		1998	\$5.9% \$4.5%	
	1990		Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	The state of the s	Percent of 4th grade studants who scored below basic reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade studants who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and a I workers: 1998	Child-care workers	All workers
9		ន្ឋាវិនេន	STATE NATIONAL \$36,500 \$43,400	42% 34%	மனிரிநை	STATE NATIONAL 25% 25%	83% 81%	5 3	STATE NATIONAL 75% 66%	[%55 %09]	32% 21%
் இசைவைதாவுறியிடி நோவி	All children under age 18	- இதன்கள்கள்கள்கள்கள்கள்கள்கள்கள்கள்கள்கள்கள்	Median income of families with children: 1997	Percent of femole-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	Ghilld Kealkh කෙන්	Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	Ghilld-Gare Indicators	Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997
		මිකුල් යුතු සම සමය වියුතු අතම කියි	ന്ന്രായന്ത്യാന െ					_		ලා	nම්අග්රෙකි

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🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

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National Rank is based on 1997 figures	
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1990-1997

birthweight babies

Percent low-

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Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1990-1997

Child death rate

(deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1990-1997

accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

1990-1997

Teen birth rate

(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1990-1997

high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens who are

1990-1997

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

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1997	
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1990-1997

parents who do not have

full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children living with

1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

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lmtermet Nebraska 77.0% household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Juvenile property crime orrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Nebraska 🛜 😭 💮 0338 household without a computer: 1997-1998 United States United States etaccess to Phones, Computers, and the 419% Percent of children who live in a household without a phane: 1998 Percent of children who live in a Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a Jovenile Joshice United States 🙀 8% Nebraska 🚰 5% N.A.=Not Available. Nebraska Nebraska **United States** % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 23% 36% 38% 3% 8 5000 E 1 1 1000 443,800 30% STATE 17% STATE N.A. % 1999 Median hourly wages of child-care workers, 1.88 preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 430,100 066 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996 Child-care workers Preschool teachers All workers who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 81% **%99** 21% 34% 25% 25% \$44,600 **56**% STATE **18**% 28% STATE 10% STATE 78% **Çhilld Kaelkh and Edwartion** ഭ്രേതെത്തി േ ഭ്രീയന്തറേക് പ്രാദ് **©**சுண்னூர்வு நிர் ே நேவ்வது க **ලි**ක්ඩ්යේ-ල්නප**ෙ** Iකුන් කේ පෙන Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support or olimony: 1997 Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 with working parents: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Median income of families age 6 living with working porents: 1997 All children under age 18 Percent of female-headed Percent of children under were immunized: 1998 with children: 1997 **ඔ**ගැමූ අම් Information

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National Composite Rank | 11

	Percemt Change	reant Change 1990 to 1997	் பிச்சையி இவி		Mathonal Rank
பிவுவீகோக°	0337 E S E O M	8 8 7 7 8 8	1990	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 5.3 NATIONAL 7.0	7.0	[18]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 8.3 NATIONAL 9.2	7.4	[28]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 32 NATIONAL 3.1	24	[16]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 75 NATIONAL 7.1	29 85	[34]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 23 NATIONAL 37	21	[6]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	205		STATE 6 NATIONAL 10	9 10	[25]
Percent of teens nat attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	7		STATE 5 NATIONAL 10	6	[5]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment		•	STATE 14 NATIONAL 30	27	[1]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 16 NATIONAL 20	21	[3]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent			STATE 17 NATIONAL 24	23	[7]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175	5. Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖸 Solid bars indicate state change	nge. 🖪 Solid bars indicate state change.			

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National Camposite Rank | 35

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	1997	Trend Data	10 ක	Mafiemal Rank
பிவுள்ளேல் நக	E S E S O MA	T T E R	1990	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997		STATE NATIONAL	7.2 At 7.0	7.6	[25]
Infant mortality rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 1,000 live births)		STATE STATE NATIONAL	8.4 at 9.2	6.5	[16]
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		STATE NATIONAL	36	30	[98]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		STATE NATIONAL	98 at 71	99	[30]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		STATE NATIONAL	43 AI 37	42	[42]
Percent of teens who are high school drapouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		STATE	15 At 10	17	[66]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		STATE	12 1 10	10	[35]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-raund employment		STATE NATIONAL	26 al 30	24	[13]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		STATE NATIONAL	16 al 20	14	[7]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent		STATE NATIONAL	25 Al 24	27	[27]
* See Definitions and Data Sources trans 175	W Datumed how indicate national chance Solid how indicate	w indicate chale chanae			

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 household without Internet access: 1997-1998 household without a computer: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a Percent of children who live in a **ചയയകമ്പിക ചയടവികെ** New Hampshire N.A. New Hampshire N.A.=Not Available. **United States United States** New Hampshire United States **United States** New Hampshire New Hampshire **United States** % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 39% 38% 23% % \$11.97 304,400 \$9.15 STATE STATE N.A. 10% % 1999 \$7.78 Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 279,800 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 50% Percent of children under who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 Preschool teachers All workers Child-care workers age 5 in poverty: 1996 who scored below basic reading level: 1998 of poverty level): 1997 NATIONAL \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL 34% 21% 81% **%99** 25% \$49,200 STATE STATE 17% 85% **%8*** STATE 19% 78% 25% Ghilld Kealth and Education Gharacherishies **செ**ணதொவுநிர் நேவைத Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997 families receiving child support ar alimony: 1997 Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998 Median income of families with children: 1997 Percent of female-headed age 6 living with working parents: 1997 All children under age 18 Percent of children under 6-12 living with working Percent of children ages ഭരതെയെപ്പു parents: 1997

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1990-1997

birthweight babies

Percent low-

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Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

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*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) Teen birth rate

1990-1997

Rate of teen deaths by

(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1990-1997

high school dropouts (ages 16-19) Percent of teens who are

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Percent of teens not attending

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school and not working (ages 16-19)

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parents who do not hove full-time, year-round employment

(data reflect poverty in the previous year) Percent of children in poverty

1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

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Access to Phones, Computers, and the Internet household without Internet access: 1997-1998 arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 %99 35 F 36 W household without a computer: 1997-1998 0500 At 1020 United States (1000) 2,338 ***** \$ 38 l - \$ 58 Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Percent of children who live in a luvenile violent crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a **Juvemille** Justice New Jersey 6% United States 8% N.A.=Not Available. New Jersey New Jersey Juited States New Jersey New Jersey **Jnited States Jnited States** % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL S13.59 10% 39% 38% % 23% 1,816,900 2,003,200 32% 14% STATE N.A. % 6661 Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 8 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 51)% of poverty level): 1997 Percent of children under Child-care workers Preschool teachers All workers mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic age 5 in poverty: 1996 who scored below basic reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 21% 34% 81% **%99** 25% 25% \$57,400 13% STATE 32% STATE 85% 51% STATE 76% 62% **රි**ක්ඛ්ය් සිළුබේහික කෙන් පින්ගතෙහීමක ഭ്രത്തേത്യെ ഭ്രീയമ്പര്യേക് പ്രാധിക **©சு**ணதைசுவுந**ி**ர் ேடுக்காத Ghilld-Gare Indicators Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support or alimany: 1997 Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 with working parents: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who Median income of families age 6 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of female-headed All children under age 18 6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of children under Percent of children ages were immunized: 1998 with children: 1997

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Mariemai Ramk National Rank is based on 1997 figures 13 14 35 3 9 5 6 5 ^ 4 9 0 6.7 5.5 6.3 \$ 33 32 9 6 14 25 24 27 21 22 1997 Trend Date 1990 7.0 9.0 17 37 7 2 **∞** | 2 30 8 13 31 12 24 NATIONAL STATE STATE STATE STATE **6**3 w Percent Change 1990 to 1997 \triangleright **68** \triangleright UU × 00 66 81 0 SEKO. X a . 00 S. W ശ <u>63</u> 0 ₿ 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 high school drapouts (ages 16-19) Percent low-birthweight babies Imdicators* Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) Percent of teens who are school and not working (ages 16-19) parents who do nat have Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) Percent of families with children headed by a single parent Rate of teen deaths by Percent of teens not attending full-time, year-round employment Percent of children living with

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Mational Composite Rank

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*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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ദ്രത്തെ ഇയ്യുക്കും അഭി നിക വരുക്കുക 2000 household without Internet access: 1997-1998 (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 household without a computer: 1997-1998 New Mexico United States A. C. S. SERIO Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a Percent of children who live in a Access ? ை Phones, New Mexico <u>%</u> 1036 United States New Mexico United States New Mexico United States New Mexico **United States** % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 10% 38% 36% 23% % 20000 495,600 46% STATE 35% 48% , S000 Child-care workers () () () () () () Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 449,000 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 Percent of children under Preschool teachers All workers who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 age 5 in poverty: 1996 who scored below basic reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 21% 81% **%99** 34% 25% 25% \$31,500 24% 73% STATE %95 46% STATE 29% 25% **ලි**ක්ඩ්ස් සිගේශීක කෙස් පිස්ගෙනෙ බිනෙ Economic Characteristics **செ**ணதைசுவுநிர் ே மேவந **ලි**කාම්ල්-ලිකුපු ලක්ඛ්යෙර්ම අප Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 with working parents: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who Median income of families Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working All children under age 18 Percent of female-headed age 6 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of children under were immunized: 1998 with children: 1997 ar alimony: 1997 parents: 1997

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Juvenile Justice

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10 10 1997 7.5 6.1 8 8 **4** 28 14 6 33 21 32 25 23 1990 9.0 7.4 121 77 9 5 2 2 35 37 88 20 27 7 7 NATIONAL STATE STATE ഭ w Percent Change 1990 to 1997 \triangleright C Ø w <u>@</u> 9 **SEKO** 65 ... 30.75 w ശ േ 0 ₿ *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175. 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 Percent of teens who are high school drapouts (ages 16-19) Percent low-birthweight babies Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) parents who do nat have full-time, year-round employment Indicators Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) school and not working (ages 16-19) Percent of families with children headed by a single parent Percent of teens not attending Percent of children living with Percent of children in poverty Rate of teen deaths by (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

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National Rank

National Rank is based on 1997 figures

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🎆 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.

ചയൗ യവിക ചയടനിരം	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997		Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	New York 201296 United States 201298	Access to Phones,	Gരമ്പുയെയ്ട് ബേരി ശീരെ വ്വാഗ്രമ്പേയൾ Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	New York 3 5% United States 8%	Percent of children who live in a	New York Computer: 1977-1970 New York Computer: 1977-1970	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	New York	
	1990 1999 % CHANGE 4,291,700 4,440,900 3%		Percent of children in extreme state NATIONAL poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under 26% 23%		Percent of 4th grade studants who scored below basic 38% 39% reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of thild-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Child-care workers (************************************	All workers	
© சுளதொவுநிரீடே நேவாதுக	All children under age 18	 යිමෙකමකා ශ්රී ල්ගිනු පතුරු පැම්වේ යින	Median income of families $\begin{bmatrix} $40,900 \\ $43,400 \end{bmatrix}$ with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support a simony: 1997	ටිර්ඩ්ය් සි නෝඇති නෙක් යිම්පනේ වීමත	Percent of low-income children 22% 25% 35%	Percent of 2-year-olds who 86% 81% 81%	Chillel-Cere Inelicators	Percent of children under age 6 living with working 55% 66% arents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	
		இவுவோதுகையைவி	Indermetiten		_					Σ	ol wol	-

🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

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1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

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1990-1997

Percent low-birthweight babies

Percent Change 1990 to 1997

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1990-1997

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1990-1997

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1990-1997

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1990-1997

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

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37

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1990-1997

high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens who are

1990-1997

school and nat working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

15

32 33

37

STATE

48

72 73

30 34

NATIONAL

STATE

35

50

9 2

NATIONAL

40

22 23

2 2

NATIONAL

1990-1997

Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

1990-1997

parents who do not hove full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children living with

46

27 23

24 28

NATIONAL

% CHANGE

20%

1,940,900

1,615,700

arrests per 100,000 yauths ages 10-17): 1997 luvenile violent crime arrest rate

431 1.412 North Carolina **United States** Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

1,883 Vorth Carolina

% 8% North Carolina **Juited States**

38%

36%

46% North Carolina **United States**

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NATIONAL

STATE

Percent of children in extreme

poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

\$41,600 | \$43,400

Median income of families with children: 1997

NATIONAL

STATE

%

%

Jnited States

23%

22%

Percent of children under

age 5 in poverty: 1996

Access to Phones, Gompereror Gompevers, and the Internet

NATIONAL

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39%

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998

nousehold without a computer: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a

nousehold without Internet access: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a

North Carolina United States

All children under age 18

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വരുപ്പെയുള്ള

isconomic Characteristics

families receiving child support ar alimony: 1997

Percent of female-headed

34%

34%

Ghilld Mealth and Education

NATIONAL 25% STATE

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic eading level: 1998

Percent of low-income children without health insuronce: 1997

84%

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998

81%

who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

Percent of 4th grade students

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 NATIONAL

ട്രിമുപ്പിപ്പിപ്പില് പ്രത്യിലു

%99 STATE %9/

age 6 living with working parents: 1997

Percent of children under

25% 64%

Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families 6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of children ages

21% 28%

. S7.66 Preschool teachers Child-care workers All workers

with working parents: 1997

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Mational Composite Rank | 39

		<u> </u>	Percent Ghange 1990 to 1997	Tire	ිරු නික්ක් විශ්රික	S.	National Real
ിനുദ്വിയോഴ്© ന്ദ ്		1 8 8 0 M	앱 및 시 시 및 68 0837		1990	1661	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies	1990-1997			STATE	8.0	8.8	[41]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997			STATE	9.2	9.2	[45]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997			STATE	31	28	[33]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997			STATE	72 71	62 58	[56]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1990-1997			STATE	37	38	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	1990-1997			STATE	14	12	[40]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	1990-1997			STATE	10	6	[97]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997			STATE	30	26	[19]
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1990-1997			STATE	18	19	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	1990-1997			STATE	23	29	[38]
* Sea Defenitions and Data Success	ac Acres 175						

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

🌋 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.

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Jയൗ കമ്പീക Jയടവിഭക	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997		Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	North Dakota Section 1970	Access to Phones,	இன்று சூசு சுத்த வாவி சிக்க பிற சோக்க சிச்சர்கள் சிசர்கள் of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	North Dakota 4% United States 88%	Percent of children who live in a	North Datona Control of Control o	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	North Detector	N.A.=Not Available.
	1990 1999 % CHANGE 175,800 160,100 -9%		Percent of children in extreme STATE NATIONAL Percent of children in extreme 4% 9% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under [19% 23%] age 5 in poverty: 1996		Percent of 4th grade students Approximate the students and the students are along level: 1998 Percent of 4th grade students Approximate the students are along level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of child-care workers, 66% preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Child-care workers SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS	% 21% All workers (
© சோதொதந்பிட	All children under age 18	Backiground Economic Characteristics	Uമഗ്രംമ്പ്പര്യൂര്മ Median income of families 540,100 with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1997	Child Kealth and Education	Percent of low-income children 28% without health insurance: 1997	Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	Ghilld-Gar ⊕ Indicators	Percent of children under age 6 living with working 84% parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 fiving in low-income families with working parents: 1997	

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Mational Rank National Rank is based on 1997 figures 14 12 25 00 9 ~ 3 1 7 7 5.2 6.2 9 10 4 6 1997 25 | 23 2 8 32 15 15 2 2 Trend Data 066 5.5 8.0 2 6 37 4 2 4 10 5 8 2 2 16 31 NATIONAL STATE STATE 🎆 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change. **6**3 w Percent Change 1990 to 1997 83 w <u>68</u> 23 8 ZEKO **38** (1. 1. 1. 4. 1 m 9 w ଊ ള 0 ₿ 8 *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175. 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 high school dropouts (ages 16-19) Percent low-birthweight babies accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) parents who da nat have full-time, year-round employment school and not working (ages 16-19) lndicaters^{*} Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) Rate of teen deaths by Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 femoles ages 15-17) Percent of families with children headed by a single parent Percent of teens who are Percent of teens not attending Percent of children living with Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

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ചയയെ ചിയ്യാനിയ	Juvenile violent crime orrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997		Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Ohio Ohio Ohio Ohio Ohio Ohio Ohio Ohio	Access to Phones,	ேஹைும்சோக₀ வாவி Oha பொர்சாறை? Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Ohio 6% 6% United Stutes 7 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Ohio Cartes Cart	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Ohio Ohio United States	N.A.=Not Available.
	1990 1999 % CHANGE 2,808,400 2,844,100 1%		Percent of children in extrume poverty (income below 50% 8% 9% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under 23% 23% age 5 in poverty: 1996		Percent of 4th grade students Who scored below basic reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade students N.A. 38%		Median hourly wages of c'iild-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Child-care workers 756.56	All workers S1150	
© சுறை தான்ற நிர் திரி தாத்தி திரி திரி திரி திரி திரி திரி திரி	All children under age 18	Ecomomic Characteristics	Median income of families \$46,500 \$43,400 po with children: 1997 of	Percent of femole-headed families receiving child support agon alimony: 1997	Chillel Kealth and Education	Percent of low-income children [16% 25%] wh without health insurance: 1997 [rec	Percent of 2-year-olds who Pewere immunized: 1998 m	Çhilld=Garæ Indicators	Percent of children under state national Me age 6 living with working 64% 66% properties: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	
		විසල්ගම් වූ වූ විසු විසු විසු විසු විසු විසු විසු විසු	Univermention								⊚ાૃેેવી@))

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National Composite Rank $\left[\begin{array}{c}23\end{array}\right]$

	Percent Chango	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	Trend Bata	ක්රීම	National Rank
]வவீனேர்ரைக ்	W © R S E	63 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	0661	1661	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 7.0	7.7	[27]
Infant mortality rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 9.8 NATIONAL 9.2	7.8	[35]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 29 NATIONAL 31	24	[61]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 55 NATIONAL 71	42	[6]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 34. NATIONAL 37	29	[62]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 7 NATIONAL 10	8 10	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 9 NATIONAL 10	8 6	[18]
Percent of children living with parents who da not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 29 NATIONAL 30	28	[30]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 18 NATIONAL 20	17	[21]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent			STATE 23 NATIONAL 24	27	[72]
* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	## Patterned bars indicate national cha	🎆 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖽 Solid bars indicate state change.	ļ		

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 $N.A.=Not\ Available.$

Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

Oklahoma 🔭 🔭

United States

Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998

Oklahoma

United States

United States 8% Oklahoma (155)

All children under age 18 Bisconocomate Calcacracactoracriscoicas Stare Median income of families Stare With children under continuities or alimany; 1997 Calcacing the continuities stare in the continuities in the conti	© க ண தொன்றியிர் கிறவாது க	9				:
STATE NATIONAL Percent of children in extreme port \$37,000 \$43,400 Percent of children in extreme port \$37,000 \$43,400 Percent of children under age 5 in poverty. [1996 age 5	All children under age 18			840,000	882,100	% CHANGE
STATE NATIONAL Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 Imagil Ediwocardtom State NATIONAL Recent of children under age 5 in poverty. 1996 STATE NATIONAL Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of thild-care state. Took 66% preschool teachers, and all workers age 5 in poverty. 1996 Gaid-care workers All workers and a	Bcomomic Characteri	រិនវិបិចន			2	l:
38% 34% 34% 9ercent of children under age 5 in poverty. 1996 131% 25% 9ercent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998 19% 81% 9ercent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1998 1999 19	Median income of families with children: 1997	l	Percent of children in extre poverty (income below 5C/9 of poverty level): 1997	, me	STATE 11%	NATIONAL 9%
Filee回lfth @m@l 医dl@@@figem state National low-income children ages 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimany: 1997	 	Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996	i	31%	23%
lidren STATE NATIONAL Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	Keelkh end	பிமன்பிறை				
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care volvers TO% 66% preschool teachers, and all workers Capide-care workers Toge Capide-care workers All workers All workers	Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997		Percent of 4th grade stude who scored below basic reading level: 1998	¥	STATE 34%	NATIONAL 39%
STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care of thild-care workers and all workers are statistics	Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	 	Percent of 4th grade stude who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	¥	N.A.	. 38%
STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care vorkers 70% 66% preschool teachers, and all workers Child-care workers Calid-care workers All workers		25 25				
54% 55% Child-care workers Child-care worke	Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents. 1997		Median hourly wages of th preschool teachers, and all	nid-care worker workers: 1998	<u>ن</u> ې	
55 Z 26% 21% Muorkers All workers	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997					
With Working parents. 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997		All workers		000 	
		ļ				

Access to Phones, Gompwters, Gompwters, and the Internet

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

Jovenille Justice

Oklahoma 💃 💃 233

United States

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Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

Oklahoma 🔼 🛴 7000)

United States

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National Composite Rank [38]

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	1990 to 1997	ාිරුම මින්ව)ගුරික	Nevienel Renk
பினவினேர்⊚ரக°்	0337 2	M I L I M	0661	1661	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 6.6 NATIONAL 7.0	7.3	[21]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 9.2 NATIONAL 9.2	7.5	[30]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		©	STATE 36 NATIONAL 31	33	[44]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 83 NATIONAL 71	82	[45]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		[S:	STATE 39 NATIONAL 37	32	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 12 NATIONAL 10	10	[29]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)		38	STATE 12 NATIONAL 10	6	[26]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 30 NATIONAL 30	29	[36]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 23	25 21	[40]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent			STATE 22 NATIONAL 24	72 72	[27]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	M. Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.	ige. 🛮 Solid bars indicate state change.			.

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Ful	RIC Text Provided by ERIC

Jevenille Jeshice	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	United States	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Oregon 3,437 United States 2,338	Access 1© Phones,	@ைறையூரைக், வாவி 9tha பூஸ்சோறை Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Oregon \$ 5% United States \$ 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Oregon Onited States	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Oregon United States
hamg ு	1990 1999 % CHANGE 726,900 827,500 14%	Gharacteristics	STATE NATIONAL Percent of children in extreme STATE NATIONAL STATE NATIONAL \$41,900 \$43,400 of poverty (income below 50% 8% 9% of poverty level): 1997	ort [38% 34%] Percent of children under [22% 23%]	ාග් පිල්ගයකර්මතා	STATE NATIONAL Percent of 4th grade stud ints STATE NATIONAL Who scored below basic 39% 39% 39% 39%	Percent of 4th grade stud ants 76% 81% who scored below basic assw 38% and hematics level: 1996	ദേയിരുന്ട	STATE NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers, 73% 66% preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Child-tane workers S6.77 S5.90 Preschool teachers S8.07	All workers
<u>ச</u> ொதைரமு நிவீ குடிகளத	All children under age 18		Univertinetities Median income of families with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed familes receiving child support or alimony. 1997	යුම් බෞඩ්ම් පිළමේහිති නෙක්	Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	Ghilld-Gare Indicators	Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 3 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997

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National Composite Rank 7 27

National Rank National Rank is based on 1997 figures 16 23 24 45 40 42 21 34 900 5.8 5.5 2 2 13 1997 23 32 0 11 31 17 8 7 **ire**mal Data 8 0.0 8.3 812 œ 2 2 37 2 ^ 10 30 33 2 2 77 77 NATIONAL STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE 🌋 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change. േ w Percent Change 1990 to 1997 Þ Þ w (M) <u>@</u> **8** ရော် SERO 00 **第二人,第二人,第二人,第** ... <u>M</u> 땓 ଊ േ 0 ℥ 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175. 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 Imdicators* birthweight babies Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) school and not working (ages 16-19) Percent low-Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) high school dropouts Rate of teen deaths by Teen birth rate Percent of teens who are (ages 16-19) parents wha do not have Percent of families with children headed by a single parent Percent of teens not attending Percent of children living with full-time, year-round employment Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)

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ദ്രത്തെയ്യായും അമി വ്ക വത്യാന് household without Internet access: 1997-1998 Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 household without a computer: 1997-1998 Pennsylvania United States 80.574.42.338 Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Percent of children who live in a 120 Percent of children who live in a Juvenile violent crime arrest rate **Access to Phones**, **Jovenile** Joshice United States 📆 8% Pennsylvania 🖁 4% $N.A.=Not\ Available.$ Pennsylvania Pennsylvania **United States** Pennsylvania **United States United States** NATIONAL % CHANGE NATIONAL 38% 23% % % 2,852,500 32% 19% STATE % 6661 0/S 995. Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 2,806,900 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade stucents Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 Preschool teachers Child-care workers All workers Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996 who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 25% 21% **%99** 81% 34% \$47,200 16% 20% 36% 84% STATE 92% 14% Chilld Mealth and Education ഭ്രത്തേയെയ്ക്ക് ശ്രീയ്യ്യായ്യാ **Çlhilld**-Gar**ക** lndicators **©** சூறைரவு நூர் குறியிர் குறி Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families Percent of low-income children families receiving child support without health insurance: 1997 with working parents: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998 6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Median income of families with children: 1997 age 6 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of female-headed Percent of children under All children under age 18 Percent of children ages ar alimony: 1997

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Mational Composite Rank $\left[egin{array}{c}18\end{array}
ight]$

	Percent Change 1990 to	8e 1990 to 1997	Trend Bara		Mattenal Rank
indicators°	W © R S E	전 된 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문 문	0661	Nation 1997 based on	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- 1990-1997 birthweight babies	1997		STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 7.0	7.6	25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1997		state 9.6 national 9.2	7.2	32]
Child death rote 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1997		STATE 28 NATIONAL 31	25	19]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1997		state 54 national 71	58	19
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	1997		STATE 28 NATIONAL 37	32	12
Percent of feens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	1997		STATE 7 NATIONAL 10	8 01	15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	1997		STATE 9 NATIONAL 10	8 6	18
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment	1997		STATE 27 NATIONAL 30	26 [19]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1997		state 16 national 20	17 [2	21]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent	- 100: 100: 100: 100: 100: 100: 100: 100		STATE 21 NATIONAL 24	25 [13]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.		🎆 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🖪 Solid bars indicate state change.			

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Lids මෙනක් 2000

kids count 2000

Jയയക്കുിക് Jയട്യികേ

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate

Rhode Island **United States** Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

2,338 2,071

Access to Phones, G_{∞}

NATIONAL

39%

35%

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998

Rhode Island (% 6%)
United States % **United States**

Percent of children who live in a

44%

household without Internet access: 1997-1998

Rhode Island **United States**

% CHANGE

666

%

241,200

227,100 1990

NATIONAL

STATE 10%

Percent of children in extreme

poverty (income below 50%

of poverty level): 1997

%

Rhode Island **United States**

23%

20%

household without a computer: 1997-1998

Percent of children who live in a

ഭരേതത്തി േദ്ദീയമ്പാൻപ്രൂഡിടേ All children under age 18

© கணதைசுவு நிர் கே நேவ நி

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\$43,400 NATIONAL \$48,000

Median income of families

with children: 1997

36%

34%

Percent of children under

age 5 in poverty: 1996

families receiving child support or alimony: 1997

Percent of female-headed

ලික්ඩීම් පිළුබේඅික් නෙත් පිත්පනෙවීමෙන

NATIONAL 25%

> Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic reading level: 1998

14%

87%

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998

81%

who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

Percent of 4th grade students

39%

38%

Rhode Island

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

NATIONAL

STATE 26%

ලිකෝම් ලක්ෂ මක්ෂ්රීමේ

% 99

age 6 living with working parents: 1997

Percent of children under

United States

Child-care workers

25%

48%

Preschool teachers

All workers

21%

16%

States definitional Comparts Real Balled many from the transmission of the contract of the con

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National Composite Rank $\left[\begin{array}{c}25\end{array}\right]$

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	1990 to 1997	Trend Day	的硬件圈	Mational Renk
Indlicahors°	0837 2 2 3 2 4 0 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 1 7 1 8 8	0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 6.2 NATIONAL 7.0	7.4	[24]
Infant mortality rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 8.1 NATIONAL 9.2	7.0	[22]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 24 NATIONAL 31	15	[1]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 35 NATIONAL 71	43	[10]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 32 NATIONAL 37	32	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 11 NATIONAL 10	12 10	[40]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 9 NATIONAL 10	11 9	[40]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 25 NATIONAL 30	28	[30]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 15 NATIONAL 20	18	[22]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent			STATE 23 NATIONAL 24	29	[38]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗔 Solid bars indicate state change.	e. 🗔 Solid bars indicate state change.			

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kids count 2000

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Accass റര Phരനക്ക ട്രത്തെയ്യപ്പോട്, മനമി ദിഷ Inntarna A7396 arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998 nousehold without a computer: 1997-1998 2,338 South Carolina Section 2, 1928 Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 luvenile violent crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a **J**യയക്തമീക് ചയങ്ങീകേ South Carolina 🔀 10% United States 329 8% South Carolina United States South Carolina **United States** United States South Carolina United States % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 23% 39% 38% 3% % 955,900 45% 25% 27% STATE 8% 666 luis . [0.9S Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 925,200 8 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 Child-care workers Percent of children under Preschool teachers All workers who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 age 5 in poverty: 1996 reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 81% 21% 34% 25% **%99** 25% \$41,500 STATE 45% 32% **%99** 76% STATE **88**% STATE 72% Ghilld Kaalth and Education ഭൂരേതത്തി േ ദ്രീയന്തഭിക്കുന്നു **©**சணதைசுவு நிர் குகிவாத Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support or alimony: 1997 Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998 with working parents: 1997 Median income of families with children: 1997 All children under age 18 Percent of female-headed age 6 living with working parents: 1997 6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of children under Percent of children ages **ම්**ක්ෂේ සුමු පලගක ස් Information

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<u>කය්ට්තෙව</u> ශ්ර්ලමේ

National Composite Rank [43

lmdតែខាវាខារន ំ	Percent Change 1990 to	6 2 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Trend Baka	ම් ශ්රීත්වේශි	Personal Remix National Rank is Noted in 1907 fearers
Percent low- 1990-1997			STATE 8.7 NATIONAL 7.0	9.2	(47)
Infant mortality rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 11.7 NATIONAL 9.2	9.6	[48]
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	STATE 38 NATIONAL 31	28	[33]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 76 NATIONAL 71	65	[28]
Teen birth rate 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 47 NATIONAL 37	40	[41]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 11 NATIONAL 10	11 10	34
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 10 NATIONAL 10	6	[26]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-lime, year-round employment			STATE 30 NATIONAL 30	25	[71]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 21 NATIONAL 20	23	[37]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent	- 88		STATE 25 NATIONAL 24	31 27	
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	M. Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.	Solid bars indicate state change.			

kids count 2000

kids count 2000

27%

Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997

21%

All workers

Child-care workers Preschool teachers 25%

20%

6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of children ages

south baltota

59.26

% CHANGE $^{-1}_{\%}$ 198,000 6661 199,000 8

(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

175

South Dakota

uvenile violent crime arrest rate

Jwvemille Jwsthce

arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate **United States**

NATIONAL

%6

%

Percent of children in extreme

poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

\$43,400

\$40,800

Median income of families with children: 1997

NATIONAL

STATE

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All children under age 18

3,376 2,338 South Dakota **United States**

23%

24%

Percent of children under

age 5 in poverty: 1996

34%

45%

families receiving child support or alimany: 1997

Percent of female-headed

Access റിම Phones, ©ംബുയഴുന്നു, വേരി ഗീര Invernev

NATIONAL

STATE N.A.

Percent of 4th grade students

NATIONAL

STATE 18%

Chilld Mealth and Education

25%

Percent of fow-income children without health insurance: 1997

who scored below basic reading level: 1998

39%

Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998

8% South Dakota **United States**

38%

N.A.

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

81%

75%

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998

Percent of children who live in a household without a computer: 1997-1998

43% South Dakota United States

Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and al! workers: 1998

NATIONAL

STATE

Ghilld-Gare Indicators

%99

85%

age 6 living with working parents: 1997

Percent of children under

Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

South Dakota **United States**

N.A.=Not Available.

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kids count 2000

🎆 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🛂 Solid bars indicate state change.

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National Composite Rank 17

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	Percent Change 1990 to	1990 to 1997	We w	French Data	Mattenal Rent
பினவிீனே∂சைக°	M © R & R	전 면 나 면 요 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies			STATE 5.1	1 5.5 0 7.5	[1]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 10.1 NATIONAL 9.2	7.7	34
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 38 NATIONAL 31	8 29	[35]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 97 NATIONAL 71	7 83 1 58	[46]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 24	32 22 32	[12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 8 NATIONAL 10	8 9	[25]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 6 NATIONAL 10	9 9	[5]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 18 NATIONAL 30	27	8
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 20 NATIONAL 20	19 21	[30]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE 22 NATIONAL 24	24	[01]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.		nge. 🖪 Solid bars indicate state change.			

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kids count 2000

ചയയകമ്പി യ ചയങ്ങിക	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997		Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Tennessee	Access to Phones,	Gompwetters, and the uniternet Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Tennessee (24) 11% United States (24) 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Tennessee	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access. 1997-1998	Varined States	
	1990 1999 % CHANGE 1,222,300 1,340,900 10%		Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% 9% 9% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under 26% 23% age 5 in poverty: 1996		Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade students 42% 38% mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of cliild-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Child-care workers S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	All workers S0001	
© சுணலதுரவு நிரீட	All children under age 18	}conomic Gharacheristics	Median income of families \$35,600 \$43,400 with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support 3.4% 3.4% 3.4%	ල ක්ඩල් පිළෙබ්ගින ගතම් පිනිලගේහීමක	Percent of low-income children [18% 25%] without health insurance: 1997	Percent of 2-year-olds who 83% 81%	Çlağıldı-Çare பெலிர்னேர்	Percent of children under state NATIONAL gas 6 living with working 66% arents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	
		ම්කල් සු වූ	Jm¥⊙rrmerVi ©m				<u> </u>			③⊕€	ദഭകമ്പരവ്	

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🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗔 Solid bars indicate state change.

National Composite Rank | 45

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		<u>ക്</u>	9 FFG	900	ලි කික	? சொ சோர் நேன்றது ந	1990 to 1997	ĕ ⊚	<u> </u>	007			Trend Data	<u>ନ</u> ିଷ	Mational Rank	
ពិ៤ជាវិទារន	₹	0	es @	ଷ	ᄣ	ZEKO		∞		7	e 백	-4	0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures	
				_	L	F			L	_		_				

பினவீனேல்⊚ரக≎	2 1 1 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 4 0 AA	0661	National Rank is 1997 based on 1997 figures	Rank is 997 figures
Percent low- 1990-1997 birthweight babies		STATE 8.2 NATIONAL 7.0	8.8 [41	_
Infant mortality rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 1,000 live births)	26 A STATE OF THE	STATE 10.3 NATIONAL 9.2	8.6	
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	24 Control of the con	STATE 35 NATIONAL 31	30 [39	
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	S S	STATE 75 NATIONAL 71	77 [43	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	24	STATE 45 NATIONAL 37	32 [40	
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	0	STATE 13 NATIONAL 10	13 [45	
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	2.6	STATE 13 NATIONAL 10	13 [48	
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment	20	STATE 35 NATIONAL 30	26 [19	
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)		STATE 22 NATIONAL 20	21 [34	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

1990-1997

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

278

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kids count 2000

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©െമ്പുയെൻലേടം, മനമ്പ് വ്മക വരിക്കാ household without Internet access: 1997-1998 (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 household without a computer: 1997-1998 Juvenile property crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Percent of children who live in a Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a **Access to Phones**, Juvenile Justice % ** Texas Texas Texas United States Texas Texas **United States United States United States United States** % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 18% 38% 36% 23% % \$10.20 4,857,600 5,719,200 31% 30% STATE 37% 6661 \$7.18 Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998 1990 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade stuclents Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 59% All workers Percent of children under Child-care workers Preschool teachers mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic who scored below basic age 5 in poverty: 1996 of poverty level): 1997 reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL 81% **%99 22**% 21% 34% \$37,300 STATE STATE 36% 75% 62% 25% 35% STATE 28% Ghilld Kealth and Education Gharacherishics **சை**ணதைசுவு நிர் கேள்ளத் **ලි**ක්ඩ්යේ-ලිකුද ිකුන්ඩ්කෙරිම<mark>ැන</mark> Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 with working parents: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998 Median income of families with children: 1997 age 6 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of female-headed All children under age 18 Percent of children under Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working **Economic** ar alimony: 1997 parents: 1997

Background Information

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National Composite Rank [37

	gercent Chang	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	Trend Daya	Nettonal Reak
പ്രമ്യിയോഗുന്നു വ	1 8 2 0 M	전 된 문 문 원 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조 조	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997	26		STATE 6.9 7.3 NATIONAL 7.0 7.5	[21]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	26		STATE 8.1 6.4 NATIONAL 9.2 7.2	[15]
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	76		STATE 33 27 NATIONAL 31 25	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	26		STATE 80 66 NATIONAL 71 58	[30]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	260		STATE 48 47 NATIONAL 37 32	[49]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	26		STATE 13 13 NATIONAL 10 10	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)	760		STATE 11 11 NATIONAL 10 9	[40]
Percent of children living with parents who da not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment	260		STATE 28 27 NATIONAL 30 27	[25]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 26 26 NATIONAL 20 21	[44]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent	760		STATE 22 26 NATIONAL 24 27	[18]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.		鵩 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🔲 Solid bars indicate state change.		

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kids count 2000

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United States household without Internet access: 1997-1998 (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 household without a computer: 1997-1998 United States 1990 Control Accass to Phonas, ©ത്നുയ്നുന്ടേ, മ്പമ്യ tha Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a Percent of children who live in a **Jwvemille** Jwstice United States 👺 8% **United States United States** % CHANGE NATIONAL NATIONAL 12% 23% 38% 39% % 10181075 707,400 **16**% STATE 38% 31% %₹ 1999 50'05 Median hourly wages of thild-care workers, preschool teachers, and c.ll workers: 1998 629,000 Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students Percent of 4th grade students poverty (income below 5!)% of poverty level): 1997 All workers Percent of children under Child-care workers Preschool teachers who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic age 5 in poverty: 1996 reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL **%99** 34% 25% 81% 25% 21% \$47,300 16% STATE 44% STATE 20% 7/% **48**% STATE 20% Economic Characteristics **©**சணதைசுவு நிர் கே நிவாது ச **ලි**ක්ඩීන් පිළුබෙහික නෙක් Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998 with working parents: 1997 Median income of families with children: 1997 Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997 Percent of female-headed age 6 living with working parents: 1997 All children under age 18 Percent of children under or alimony: 1997

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National Composite Rank 🛭 6

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	ТРеше	புகளை இனர்	Mational Rank
பினவினேல்⊚சக°	W © R S R C B R T T R R	0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- hirthweight babies 1990-1997				[15]
cainn iiiliaaiiiin		NATIONAL /.U	7.5	
Infant mortality rate		STATE 7.5	5.8	- '
		NATIONAL 9.2	7.2	[<]
Child death rate		STATE 25		
(deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)		NATIONAL 31	25	[₉₇]
Rate of teen deaths by	0	STATE 66		
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)		NATIONAL 71		[30]
Teen birth rate		STATE 26	24	
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		NATIONAL 37	32	[81]
1		STATE	,	
1190-1797 (4.19) (4.19)		NAL 1		[6]
Percent of teens not attending		STATE 8	7	
		NATIONAL 10	6	[14]
Percent of children living with		STATE 21		
full-time, year-round employment		NATIONAL 30	27	[2]
Percent of children in poverty		STATE 16	12	
(data reflect poverty in the previous year)		NATIONAL 20	21	[c]
Percent of families with children	9 American	STATE 16	15	
headed by a single parent		NATIONAL 24		
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	M. Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.			

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ചയം ചയ്യാല് ചയ്യാല് ച	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	United States	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Vermont N.A. United States	Access to Phones,	Gരണുയയാകന്ട <i>ം</i> മനപ്പി വിശെ വ്രാഗ്രഹ്നേക്ക് Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Vermont \$ 5% United States \$ 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Vermont States	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Vermont United States	N.A.=Not Available.
	1990 1999 % CHANGE 143,600 139,300 -3%		Percent of children in extreme state NATIONAL poverty (income below 50% 6% 9% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under 23% age 5 in poverty: 1996	To the same of the	ONAL Percent of 4th grade sturlents STATE NATIONAL SOME Who scored below basic N.A. 39% Treading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic 33% 38% 38% 38%		NATIONAL Median hourly wages of child-care workers, 66% preschool teachers, and cill workers: 1998	Child-ture workers Sr.172 Preschool teachers S8.86	21% All workers S10.45	
D ക ന്തരെയ്യുന്നു വിധയന്ത്യയുക	All children under age 18	ട്രരേതത്തി ഭ്രീയമ്പരേൾക്കിട്ടാറിടേ	Median income of families \$44,500 \$43,400 with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support 51% 34% or alimony: 1997	Ghillel Health කෙක්	Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 \$\text{797}\$	rcent of 2-year-olds who 87% re immunized: 1998	Ghilld-Gar ⊕ Indicators	Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997	
		<u>මිම දේදමු අම අම අ</u>	Uක්රමඅකාමෙරැමෙ න							Ûc	N@MT3\V	7

Mational Composite Rank 8

	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	1990 to 1997	Trend Data	94174	Mational Rank
i பினவினேசிசைக ்	0337 29 88 89 89 89	. 2 1 1 2 8	0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 5.3 NATIONAL 7.0	6.3	[10]
Infant mortality rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 6.4 NATIONAL 9.2	6.1	[10]
Child death rate 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 25 NATIONAL 31	23	[13]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			STATE 58 NATIONAL 71	26	
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			state 20 national 37	32	[1]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 8 NATIONAL 10	10	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not warking 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 6 NATIONAL 10	8 6	[18]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 22 NATIONAL 30	24 24	[13]
Percent of children in paverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 15 NATIONAL 20	15	[14]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent			STATE 21 NATIONAL 24	26	[81]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	Matterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.	ge. 🗔 Solid bars indicate state change.			

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ചയസ ക്കമില ചയടവിഭക	1,664,800 2.00 1.0% arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997		6% 9% Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	Virginia (18%) 23% United States (18%) United States (18%)	Access to Phones,	STATE NATIONAL G©EMPPUPGERS, GING HINGERING STATE NATIONAL G©EMPPUPGERING STATE NATIONAL Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	38% 38% United States 88%	Percent of children who live in a	Virginia States	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Vreginia (50%) United States
	990 1,66		Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996		Percent of 4th grade stucents who scored below basic reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of -hild-care workers, preschool teachers, and cll workers: 1998	Child-cure workers SCOTII	All workers
அந்துக		វិម្ចារាំនៃវាវិទនា	STATE NATIONAL \$43,400	43% 34%	<u> </u>	STATE NATIONAL 25%	82% 81%	விரைக	STATE NATIONAL 70% 66%	[95% 55%	s [21% 21%]
Demographic Change	All children under age 18	Economic Characherishies	Median income of families with children: 1997	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimany: 1997	Child Kealth and Ideation	Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997	Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998	Chilld-Gare Indicators	Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997

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2 2

NATIONAL

STATE

1990-1997

(data reflect poverty in the previous year)

38

2 2

72 72

NATIONAL

STATE

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🌋 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗆 Solid bars indicate state change.

Mational Rank National Rank is based on 1997 figures 35 23 27 13 23 13 6 S 7.7 7.8 2 2 1997 82 82 32 28 10 96 7 7 **Trend** Data 9 7.7 9.2 **2** 31 22 37 œ 10 2 8 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL STATE STATE STATE ള w Percent Change 1990 to 1997 c 10 P. P. P. w OU ... 30000 80 **6**€ 0837 63 9 W ശ <u>es</u> 0 ≩ 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 Percent low-birthweight babies high school dropouts (ages 16-19) **ி**mவினே?ொக Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) school and not working (ages 16-19) Rate of teen deaths by Percent of teens who are Percent of teens not attending Percent of children living with Percent of children in poverty

National Composite Rank | 19

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ERIC FRICE

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

1990-1997

headed by a single parent

Percent of families with children

296

All workers 21%

18%

Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families

with working parents: 1997

Preschool teachers

Juvenille Jushice

arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 luvenile violent crime arrest rate

% CHANGE

8

8

செணதைசுவுநிர் குகவதி

All children under age 18

17%

1,266,700 1,486,300

_		_
9500	(003	_
Washington	United States	

Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997

NATIONAL

STATE

Percent of children in extreme

poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997

\$43,400

\$46,700

NATIONAL

Economic Characteristics

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%

8%

	0000 - 3000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
_	Washington	United States

23%

19%

ദരത്ത്യായിക്കും അഭി വിക വരുപ്പെക് Access to Phones,

NATIONAL

TATE

Percent of 4th grade students

who scored below basic reading level: 1998

36%

37%

i a	1998
Percent of children who live	household without a phone:

%-	%8 s
shingte	iited States

household without a computer: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a

	80%	
_	Washington	United States

preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

NATIONAL

STATE

% 99

%99

age 6 living with working parents: 1997

Percent of children under

Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998

_		88	-
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_		1	-
_			<u> </u>
	7"]	L
	- 1		
	Washington	nited States	-
		5	

families receiving child support or alimony: 1997 Median income of families Percent of female-headed with children: 1997 lmformation

34% **40**%

Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996

NATIONAL STATE

Ghilld Health and Education

25% 15%

Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997

81% **81**%

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1998

Percent of 4th grade studants who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

33%

38%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers,

888 03°30 Child-care workers

22%

53%

Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working

parents: 1997

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Notional Composite Rank 14

	Percent Cha	Percent Ghange 1990 to 1997	ාිර්ෂකය් මගරික	ාර්ම	Nevienal Rank
indicarors°	3 8 8 0 M	63 1. 1. 2. 88 60 337	0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- 1990 birthweight babies	1990-1997	9	STATE 5.3 NATIONAL 7.0	5.6	[3]
Infant mortality rate 1990 (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1990-1997		STATE 7.8 NATIONAL 9.2	5.6	4
Child death rate 1990. (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	1990-1997		STATE 28 NATIONAL 31	23	[13]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1990-1997	000 No. 100 No	STATE 64 NATIONAL 71	51	[13]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 femoles ages 15-17)	1990-1997		STATE 30 NATIONAL 37	32	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-(ages 16-19)	1990-1997		STATE 11 NATIONAL 10	10	[15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working 1990- (ages 16-19)	1990-1997		STATE 10 NATIONAL 10	6	[56]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-full-time, year-round employment	1990-1997		STATE 27 NATIONAL 30	28	[30]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	1997		STATE 17 NATIONAL 20	21	[21]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE 24	26	[18]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.		\mathbb{M} Datemed bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.			

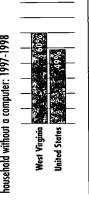
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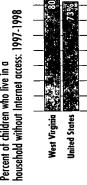
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കുതരുള്നത്യുന്നു വിവാത്യത്ത്യം						ļ	ചയയകമ്പീക്ര ചയ
children under age 18				1990	403,500	% CHANGE —9%	Juvenile violent crime (arrests per 100,000 y
somomic Characteristics					i i	_	West Virginia
dian income of families h children: 1997	STATE \$31,900	STATE NATIONAL \$31,900 \$43,400	Percent of children in extrame poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997	eu eu	STATE 13%	NATIONAL 9%	Juvenile property crim (arrests per 100,000)
rent of female-headed nilies receiving child support alimony: 1997	43%	34%	Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996		34%	23%	West Virginia
hilld Kæalkh and යිd්මතේර්මත)îon	ì					Access 10 [9]
rcent of low-income children hout health insurance: 1997	STATE 13%	NATIONAL 25%	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic reading level: 1998	₽.	STATE 38%	NATIONAL 39%	Percent of children wh household without a p

health insurance: 1997	_ -			7 7	ndents	7 -	household without a phone: 1999
or ryeur-ous wito munized: 1998 al-Gare [நவிர்வேர்@எக		83%		81%	who scored below basic 37% mathematics level: 1996	38%	United States 28% Percent of children who live in a hausehold without a computer.
of children under ving with working 1997	ــــا	56%	NATI 6	NATIONAL 66%	Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and a.l workers: 1998	-	West Virginia
		45%	<u>~~~~</u>	25%	Child-care workers (25.99) Preschool teachers (25.90)		Percent of children who live in a household without Internet acces
of children under age		22%	l	21%	All workers		West Virginia

ചയെയുന്നി ചയ്ടാവുന്നു	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	West Virginia 86 United States (2007)	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997	West Virginia (**) [183] United States (**) 2,338	
	n	- n n			





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National Composite Rank | 44

·	Percent Change 1990 to 1997	60 1997	Trend Dava	නුරික	National Rank
பிருவீர்வேர்⊚ரக°	0 M	8 7 7 8	0661	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- birthweight babies 1990-1997			STATE 7.1 NATIONAL 7.0	8.3	[38]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	(a)		STATE 9.9 NATIONAL 9.2	9.6	[48]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	90		STATE 25 NATIONAL 31	29	[35]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			state 73 national 71	57 58	[19]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)			STATE 33 NATIONAL 37	32	[25]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 12 NATIONAL 10	8 10	[15]
Percent of feens not attending school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 16 NATIONAL 10	9	[40]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-round employment			STATE 37 NATIONAL 30	38 27	[50]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 26 NATIONAL 20	30	[88]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent			STATE 21 NATIONAL 24	26	[18]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	M. Patterned bars indicate national change. □ Solid bars indicate state change.	l bars indicate state change.		-	

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Ghilld-Gare Indicators Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families families receiving child support Percent of low-income children without health insurance: 1997 with working parents: 1997 Percent of 2-year-olds who Median income of families age 6 living with working parents: 1997 All children under age 18 Percent of female-headed Percent of children under Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working were immunized: 1998 with children: 1997 ar alimony: 1997 parents: 1997 **මස**ේදුමූපලභක**ේ** lmformetion 150 ailaaosei\\\

ഭരണുയൾക്കും ബമി ന്നക Iമ്പിക്കാ AND THE PARTY OF T arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 Juvenile property crime arrest rate Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998 Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Access 10 Phones, **Jwvemille** Jwsfice United States 💹 8% Wisconsin 7 4% United States Wisconsin **United States** Wisconsin NATIONAL % CHANGE NATIONAL 38% 39% 23% ₹% % 1,348,300 76% 15% 28% 3% 1999 1,292,300 Percent of 4th grade students Percent of children in extreme Percent of 4th grade students paverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 Percent of children under who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996 who scored below basic age 5 in poverty: 1996 reading level: 1998 \$43,400 NATIONAL NATIONAL 34% 25% 81% \$49,900 **2**6% STATE 11% STATE **21**% Chilld Kaskh and Education Economic Characteristics

household without o computer: 1997-1998 Percent of children who live in a Wisconsin **United States** Median hourly wages of child-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998

NATIONAL

STATE

%99

81%

household without Internet access: 1997-1998 United States Percent of children who live in a Wisconsin

Child-care workers

22%

26%

Preschool teachers

Similar

All workers

21%

50%

Notes minimum wonjustia retail of the Will will be the Wi

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National Composite Rank 📔 4

	Percent Change 1990 to	7990 to 1997	177 இரி	J. J	Mational Rank
Indicators°	0837 28 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	8 I 7 I 8	1990	1997	National Rank is based on 1997 figures
Percent low- 1990-1997 birthweight babies			STATE 5.9 NATIONAL 7.0	6.4	[13]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			STATE 8.2 NATIONAL 9.2	6.5	[16]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)			STATE 25 NATIONAL 3.1	22 25	[12]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide 1990-1997 (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)			state 67 national 71	50	[12]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)		180° - 20° -	STATE 24 NATIONAL 37	21 32	[6]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 4.	10	[1]
Percent of teens not attending . school and not working 1990-1997 (ages 16-19)			STATE 4	9	[1]
Percent of children living with parents who do not have 1990-1997 full-time, year-raund employment			STATE 22 NATIONAL 30	19	[2]
Percent of children in poverty 1990-1997 (data reflect poverty in the previous year)			STATE 15 NATIONAL 20	12	[3]
Percent of families with children 1990-1997 headed by a single parent	000		STATE 21 NATIONAL 24	23	[7]
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.	Patterned bars indicate national change.	bors indicate national change. [] Solid bars indicate state change.			

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.

307 181 kids count 2000

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Jwyenile J wsûce	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10:17): 1997	Wyeming (126)	Juvenile property crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10.17): 1997	Wyoming & P1658	Access to Phones,	Goമ്പുയെൻക്രേടം, മേന്ദ്യി നീഷം [Imൻക്രേന്തകൾ Percent of children who live in a household without a phone: 1998	Wyoming 37% United States 2 8%	Percent of children who live in a	Myoming (1997) - 1996 Wyoming (1997) - 1996	Percent of children who live in a household without Internet access: 1997-1998	Wyoming Myoming United States
	1990 1999 % CHANGE 135,900 126,800 -7%		Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% 6% 9% of poverty level): 1997	Percent of children under age 5 in poverty: 1996		Percent of 4th grade students state NATIONAL who scored below basic 35% 39% reading level: 1998	Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996		Median hourly wages of cild-care workers, preschool teachers, and all workers: 1998	Child-care workers City (\$550)	All workers S00020
© சுறைது நாவு நிரி குறிக்க குறிக்க கிறிக்க க	All children under age 18	Economic Gharacteristics	Median income of families [\$39,200 \$43,400]	Percent of female-headed families receiving child support 644% 34% 34% or alimony: 1997	Ghilld Health and Idwarion	Percent of low-income children 22% 25% 25%	Percent of 2-year-olds who 80% 81%	Ghillde-Garte Indicators	Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1997	Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1997
		ම්ය අධ්ය මූ පම්පාත්ය විය අධ්ය මූ පම්පාත්ය	Unvermation							ගුලි	nfm@VW

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🎇 Patterned bars indicate national change. 🗖 Solid bars indicate state change.

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*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 175.

Mational Rank National Rank is based on 1997 figures 46 **44** 15 42 15 14 Π 13 ^ 9.0 5.8 31 25 **8** 2 32 33 **^** 9 1997 8 8 27 22 14 27 23 **ਮੌਟ** මකත් වශ්රක 990 4.7 9.2 9 10 313 2 8 37 6 19 38 16 20 2 2 NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL NATIONAL STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE STATE ള 땡 Percent Change 1990 to 1997 83 88 2 w **= SEKO** (GE) જ 땡 ശ 8 83 œ 0 雾 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 1990-1997 Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) birthweight babies Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) lmalicators Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) Percent lowschool and not working (ages 16-19) parents who do not have Percent of families with children headed by a single parent Rate of teen deaths by feen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) Percent of children living with Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year) Percent of teens not attending full-time, year-round employment

National Composite Rank 7 21

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										KY AZ GA SC WW		NA NA	AL AR			WS.		40
							NY MO AK DE	NV FL	TX OK NC									30
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		ME	NE CT JII	" WA KS IN SD	PA VA													
	MAN NH ND WI	IA UT MA VT NJ N																0 വ്യസ്ക്കണ് ദ്രണ്ടക്കൂറ്റക ത്രണം
-15	· · · · · ·	OT-		•		0			5			10 –			15 –		70 –	
	1g SS F	., s	ដូ ស័		Þ	77 -	nen	lard		erti-	at				രിമെ	ints to a	ang	
This chart assists	readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of	child well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks	higher or lower over- all than another state,	this chart shows the	states based on the sum of their standard	scores. If a state had	on each indicator, then	the sum of the standard scores for that state	would be zero. We	have inverted the verti-	to reflect the fact that	negative scores indicate better conditions for	children. States are	highly clustered near the middle of the	distribution, as evi-	denced by the large number of states in the shaded area.		

		70 m	3						
பெயினேசிரைக		0661	1661	2661	£661	5 661	\$661	9661	4661
Percent low-	Rate Rank	7.0 N.A.	7.1 N.A.	:. ₹	7.2 N.A.	7.3 N.A.	7.3 N.A.	7.4 N.A.	∑ ₹
DITTNWEIGNY DADIES	1997 raw data	291,1	291,154 births						
	Rate	9.2	8.9	25	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.2
Intant mortality rate (douths nor 1 000 live, highs)	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	K.A.	N.A.	K.A.	Ā
femina and control of company	1997 raw data	28,04	28,045 deaths						
the dead Linds	Rate	33	33	53	8	53	82	36	22
Callo deaths per 100,000 children agus 1-14)	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Ā
	1997 raw data	13,56	13,562 deaths						
Rate of teen deaths by	Rate	ľ	Ľ	67	69	69	9	62	28
accident, homicide, and suicide	Ronk	N.A.	N.A.	Ā	N.A.	N.A.	Ā	Ā	N.A.
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1997 raw data	11,02	11,023 deaths						
Tona Little contact	Rate	37	33	88	88	æ	8	*	32
(births per 1,000 femoles ages 15-17)	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	¥.	N.A.	A.
	1997 raw data	180,1	180,154 births			٠			
Percent of teens who are	Rate	2	01	6	•	٥	2	2	2
high school dropouts	Rank	NA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	¥
(daes 16-19)	1997 raw data	1,467,	1,467,000 teens						
Percent of teens not attending	Rate	2	2	2	2	۰	۰	•	•
school and not working	Rank	N.A.	A.A.	N.A.	N.A.	K.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(al-91 sabo)	1997 raw data	1,333,	1,333,000 teens						
Percent of children living with	Rate	8	31	33	:31	31	8	28	17
parents who do not have	Ronk	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	A.A.
full-time, year-round employment	1997 raw data	19,69	19,699,000 dildren	hen					
D	Rate	20	Ā	N.A.	N.A.	23	A.	21	21
rercent of children in poverty (data reflect noverty in the previous year)	Rank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	M.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	A.
Constitution in the broad bond	1997 raw data	14,46	14,463,500 children	len					
Porcent of familiae with children	Rate	34	22	22	92	92	11	11	23
headed by a single parent	Rank	N.A.	Ā	N.A.	N.A.	¥.	N.A.	N.A.	K.A.
	1997 raw data	9,276,	9,276,000 families	æ					

rate. In addition, this chart

behind the most recent

1997 and the raw data

includes a state's rank by

indicator for each year.

used to rank states for the

KIDS COUNT indicators

This chart provides the

rate for each of the 10

years between 1990 and

N.A.=Not Available.

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olfi-Year Trend Dafa f	
ER	

	4661	8.4	33		8.7	43		8	\$		8	4		43	44		12	\$		13	\$		12	23		92	\$		28	ਲ		
	9661	8.5	\$		9.3	84		æ	42		8	84		\$	4		٠	23		=	ŝ		28	52		73	45		23	23		
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A rkത്തട്	1661	8.2	42	births	10.2	\$	aps	4	8	ı‡s	8	46	alls	S	\$	births	∞	11	teens	=	33	teens	32	35	196,000 children	N.A.	Ä	173,400 dildren	23	6	90,000 funities	
Ark	0661	8.2	\$	3,044 b	9.2	28	316 deaths	88	44	191 deaths	2	33	175 deaths	S	84	2,437	=	32	18,000	<u></u>	43	18,000	<u>۳</u>	33	196,00	24	43	173,40	23	22	90,000	
	4661	6.9	92		1.7	24		29	35		2	36		\$	9		15	49		=	\$		8	\$		24	39		28	ਲ		
	9661	6.7	8 2		7.6	8		32	4		\$	\$		49	8		92	\$		Ξ	33		8	%	•	22	36		28	36		
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	5 661	6.8	20		7.8	92		*	\$		8	98		8	\$		13	\$		=	36		*	\$		28	4		77	32		
	£661	6.7	20		7.6	e		37	\$		87	42		8	46		=	98	1	=	98		ឌ	33		N.A.	A.		92	28		
_	2 661	6.4	2		8.4	23		*	\$		74	ੜ		2	46		13	84		13	42		8	23		N.A.	A.		25	77		
Д௭௭௧ௗௗ	1661	6.4	20	irths	8.6	23	ŧ	×	35	aff.	83	33	sta	12	41	inths	92	S	teens	4	\$	teens	38	<u>€</u>	413,000 dildren	N.A.	N.A.	296,100 daildren	25	<u>۳</u>	167,000 fumilies	
Ari	0661	6.4	20	5,205 births	8.8	23	536 deaths	ឌ	33	295 deaths	22	8	230 deaths	84	45	4,295 births	15	8	42,000 teens	23	£	32,000 teens	8	32	413,00	23	4	296,10	24	78	167,00	
	4661	6:5	~		7.5	30		42	S		85	84		23	6		∞	15		=	2		12	35		35	14		38	2		
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	\$ 661	23	-		7.7	53		4	49		6	30		8	u		•	2		2	33		23	77		N.A.	Ä		23	<u>۳</u>		
	5 661	23	S		7.6	22		28	11		42	4		32	23		1	13		=	33		8	78		91	٥		28	8		
	£661	\$	-		8.2	73		\$	8		86	42		33	74		7	15		13	46		ಜ	3 9		N.A.	Ä,		53	4		
	2661	\$	-		8.6	76		35	43		110	4		×	73		∞	2		13	42		33	\$		A.A.	A.A.		28	4		
Alaska	1661	4.7	-	Æ	6.9	78	¥	8	u	ş	113	ន	Æ	35	22	‡	œ	1	teens	=	32	teens	37	43	60,000 dildren	A.	Ą	29,800 children	17	\$	23,000 families	i
Alla	0661	4.8	-	584 births	10.5	43	75 deaths	+	\$	62 deaths	76	43	44 deaths	<u>=</u>	11	370 births	00	<u></u>	3,000 teens	=	×	4,000 teens	37	\$	90,00	2	•	29,800	36	37	23,000	
	4661	9.2	47		2,5	4		38	\$		4	42		£	4		=	x		2	32			8		22	\$		30	42		
	9661	9.3	8		10.5	4		36	45		82	4		\$	\$		13	88		2	×		28	22		26	43		33	43		
	\$ 661	9.0	47		8.6	8		88	4		92	4		4	4		13	36		2	32		30	ੜ		N.A.	A.A.		8	43		
	5 661	9.0	47		1.01	47		8	47		46	47		2	\$		=	ੜ		2	32		<u>۳</u>	33		36	33		78	æ		
	£661	8.7	45		10.3	46		\$	46		92	45		89	\$		13	\$		2	88		۳	32		NA.	N.A.		17	37		
8	2661	8.5	4		10.5	49		35	5		88	\$		47	43		12	4		92	%		32			N.A.	K.		26	æ		
Alabama	1661	8.7	46	II	11.2	49	s t	8	84	看	92	43	ŧ	85	4	irths	23	\$	teens	=	32	teens	35	4	300,000 children	NA.	Ä	276,500 dildren	25	<u>۳</u>	173,000 families	
Ala	0661	4.8	46	5,627 births	8.01		581 deaths	33	89	297 deaths	102	85	238 deaths	42	42	4,033 births	22	84	30,000 teens	13	43	27,000 teens	37	46	300,00	24	43	276,50	24	28	173,00	

Execution Exec			බ්	Galiffමrmia	7යා වීම						စ္မ	Golorado	ම ම				
Rete 5.5 5.6 6.0 6.1 6.1 6.2 6.2 6.1 6.1 6.2 6.2 6.3 6.3 6.4 6.1 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.3 6.4	ிவவினேல் சை		0661	1661	2661	1993	5 661	\$ 661	9661	4661	0661	1661	2661	£661	3 661	\$661	9661
Math 14 13 14 14 14 15 10 8 41 42 41 41 14 15 15 15 15 15	-	Rate	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	28	8.2	28	8.4	2	2.	8.8
1997 row data	rercent tow-	Rank	14	13	*	7	7	13	2	∞	43	43	\$	43	4	4	45
Part		1997 raw data	32,3	E E							2,000	births					
1997 raw data		Rate	7.9	7.6	7.0	8.9	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.9	8.8	8.4	7.6	7.9	0.7	6.5	9.9
1997 raw data	intant mortality rate (deaths ner 1 000 live hirths)	Rank	•	12	••	1	2	=	•	•	23	22	2	6	2	13	<u></u>
Rate 26 20 18 21 10 11 6 10 15 12 10 15	ferming but about 1 to the miner	1997 raw data	3,10	t deaths							397 d	saths					
1997 raw data 1,511 declts	777	Rate	30	23	77	33	26	25	23	12	79	38	30	28	24	24	24
1997 raw data	Child death rate (deaths ner 100 000 children nees 1-14)	Rank	36	20	≌	73	2	13	=	9	0	2	11	9	∞	۰	92
Figure 72 81 72 74 75 68 59 52 68 71 74 73 74 68 68 71 74 75 74 68 75 74 75 74 75 74 75 74 75 74 75 75	(FI - 1 cope in the copy of the company	1997 raw data	1,51	deaths							183 de	saths					
1997 raw data	Rate of teen deaths by	Rate	72	₩	72	74	72	89	26	25	8	7	*	73	74	89	25
1997 row data 1,156 deaths 1,1	accident, homicide, and suicide	Rank	21	36	29	E	38	11	23	7	6	22	*	38	28	11	61
Ratie 45 47 46 46 45 39 36 35 35 35 35 39 39 39 36 35 39 39 39 39 39 39 39	(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1997 raw data	1,15	s deaths							152 de	eaths					
1997 rew data		Rate	45	47	46	46	4	43	33	38	33	35	36	35	¥	33	30
1997 raw data 13, 13 13 14 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 10	thirths ner 1 000 females anes 15-17)	Rank	38	\$	4	42	\$	\$	37	38	38	22	E	8	39	33	28
Rark 13 13 12 11 10 1		1997 raw data	73,0	6 births							2,519	births					
Rank 42	Percent of teens who are	Rate	13	23	12	=	2	2	2	2	2	•	=	2	=	2	2
1997 raw data	high school dropouts	Rank	42	4	4	38	≅	E	E	39	38	24	%	32	*	<u>۳</u>	E
Rank 34 42 42 36 32 23 26 19 12 19 15 23 24 19 19 19 19 15 23 24 19 1997 raw data 163,000 theris Rank 42 42 42 42 36 37 37 35 33 31 25 24 22 21 20 22 21 206,000 children 2,906,000 children 35 NAA NAA NAA 39 NAA 36 40 24 NAA NAA NAA 1997 raw data 2,283,000 children 42 25 25 25 26 26 26 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	(ages 16-19)	1997 raw data	171,	00 teens							23,00) teens					
1997 raw data	Percent of teens not attending	Rate	=	12	12	=	9	2	•	•	•	∞	•	••	۰	6	۰
1997 raw data 163,000 teers 35 36 37 37 37 35 33 31 25 24 22 21 20 22	school and not working	Rank	*	42	42	38	32	32	23	36	61	13	<u>¢</u>	2	73	74	23
Rank 42 44 47 47 44 43 35 33 31 25 24 22 21 20 22 Rank 42 44 47 47 44 43 42 13 9 6 6 6 4 7 7 Rate 1997 raw data 2,906,000 children 2,906,000 children 35 N.A. N.A. N.A. 18 4 24 25 18 N.A. N.A. N.A. 19 N.A. 39 N.A. 36 40 24 N.A. N.A. N.A. N.A. 14 N.A. 19 N.A. 1997 raw data 2,285,000 children 2,285,000 children 2,285,000 children 34 31 27 28 28 31 20 18 37 31 27 28 10 6 1997 raw data 1,070,000 termits 3	(ages 16-19)	1997 raw data	163,0	00 teens						İ	17,00) teens					
Fank 42 44 47 47 47 44 43 42 13 9 6 6 4 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Percent of children living with	Rate	35	8	37	37	37	35	33	æ	22	24	22	21	20	23	11
1997 raw data 2,906,000 dalders 21 N.A. N.A. N.A. 26 N.A. 24 25 18 N.A. N.A. N.A. 17 N.A. Rate 21 N.A. N.A. N.A. 39 N.A. 36 40 24 N.A. N.A. N.A. 14 N.A. 1997 raw data 2,285,000 dalders 2,5 25 26 26 26 25 25 25 26 24 Rate 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5	parents who do not have	Rank	43	\$	47	47	47	4	43	42	13	6	•	•	4	7	∞
Rank 35 N.A. N.A. 36 N.A. 36 40 24 N.A. N.A. 17 N.A. 1997 raw data 1,070,0000 fumilies 1,070,000 fu	tull-time, year-round employment	1997 raw data	2,900	,000 dil	drea						211,00	00 duildrer					
1997 raw data 35 N.A. N.A. N.A. N.A. 39 N.A. 36 40 24 N.A. N.A. N.A. N.A. 14 N.A. 14 N.A. 1997 raw data 2,285,000 didder: Rate 25 25 26 26 27 26 26 25 25 25 26 24 22	D	Rate	21	N.A.	Ā	¥	%	Ä	24	22	~	A.	N.A.	Ä	11	¥	7
1997 raw data 2,285,000 dalidre.n 150,500 dalidren 150,000 families 114,000 fam	rercent of children in poverty in the previous year)	Rank	35	Ā	N.	¥	33	Ā	36	\$	24	K.A.	A.A.	¥.	7	¥.	∞
Rate 25 25 26 26 27 26 26 25 25 25 24 22 Rank 34 31 27 28 28 31 20 18 37 31 27 28 10 6 1997 raw data 1,070,000 fumilis 114,000 fumilies	נעטוע ופוופרו שטייפוון זוו זוופ שופינוטטט אפענין	1997 raw data	2,28	,000 data	dren						150,5(0 children					
Rank 34 31 27 28 31 20 18 37 31 27 28 10 6 1997 raw data 1,070,000 families	Decree of families with a little	Rate	25	22	22	26	28	27	28	38	38	22	22	36	24	22	22
1997 raw data 1,070,000 familie s	reiceill of fullilles Will Unidell	Rank	*	듄	77	38	88	3	2	<u>8</u> 2	37	E	77	28	2	9	4
		1997 raw data	1,070	,000 farm	를						114,00	10 families					

Multi-Year Trend bata tor Kiles count indicaters

E rapaecida, Eric

ஹோகைபிலே	₽GŶĬſ¢	දුකුදු						യി	© ക്യിത്യത്വന്ത	e) aî (វិកវិ៤បិ	District of Golwmbia	ചിയത്ത	ൂക്കീയ				[F]@[Florida						
1661		Z661	£661	566I	\$661	9661	∠661	0661	1661	7661	1993	5 661	\$ 661	9661	4661	0661	1661	7661	1993	5 661	≤661	9661	4661	0661	1661	2661	£661	5 661	\$661	9661	4661
6.6 6.9 21 25 3,145 births		6.9 6	6.9 6. 23 2.	22 23	7.1 7 23 2	21 2	27.3	7.6 7 37 3 895 births	39	38	39	7.4	4.4	8.5	40	15.1 15.4 N.R. N.R 1,064 births		14.3 1	14.6 1	14.2 N.R.	13.4 N.R.	14.3 N.R.	13.4 N.R.	7.4 7.4 34 33 15,444 births	7.4 33	4.7 48	33	36	35	35	37
7.9 7.4 9 8 310 deaths		7.6 7	7.1 7.	29 10	7.2 6	6.4 7.	7.2	10.1 11 38 5 80 deaths	11.8 50	8.6 26	33 88	8.3 =	7.5	30	35	20.7 21. N.R. N. 105 deaths	ا ج	19.6 1 N.R. 1	17.4 1 N.R.	18.2 N.R.	16.2 N.R.	14.9 N.R.	13.2 N.R.	9.6 9.0 32 29 1,366 deaths	9:0 dhs	83 %	29	31	7.5	2.5	7.1
22 24 3 8 122 deaths		3 1	27 20 15 8	24 20	20 2 2 1	24 2	02 4	37 , 42 , 35 deaths	52 92 1	8 8	16	18	19	20 4	2 23	S1 S N.R. N 40 deaths	K.R.	60 N.R.	57 N.R.	19 A.	47 N.R.	% 58 F.R.	8 46 R.R.	37 3 42 3 744 deaths	15 39 35 15 39	32	¥ &	33	98 E	29	28
51 56 4 11 82 deaths		6. % 	2 =	59 47		5 40	2 %	60 3 12 32 deaths	33	£ •	47	8 =	53	42	3 %	208 'N.R. I	279 N.R.	269 :	393 N.R.	343 N.R.	316 N.R.	298 N.R.	264 N.R.	76 6 34 2 493 deaths	67 21	22	22	24	20	35 SE	SS 8E
26 26 13 11 1,344 births		13 1	26 2	29 27	12 27 12 16 11	24 2	22 21	38 4 32 3	9 8 ,	4 8	% E	39	35	39	37	88 1 N.R. N 476 births	105 N.R.	90 R.R.	102 N.R.	88 8. F. 83	78 N.R.	7.9 N.R.	A.R.	45 44 38 37 9,449 births	44 te 44	36	37	36	37	34	% ¥
8 7 13 8 14,000 teens		5 6	4 -	m -	m -	2 1	∞ 22	10 10 26 29 4,000 teens	10 29	9 27	7 21	7 12	e 21	62	92	16 13 N.R. N.J 2,000 teens	13 N.R.	10 N.R.	61 A. R. R.		E 8.	H. F.	N.R. 10	13 12 42 39 83,000 teens	12 39 eens	112	12	13	£ 44	12	40 12
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 12,000 teens		-o vs	2 1		5 2		• ·	8 8 12 12 3,000 teens	8 12 13 Hz	8 12	• •	• •	-o so	~ =	7 41	14 14 N.R. N.S. A.000 teens	N.R.	14 N.R.	13 N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	16 N.R.	16 N.R.	11 11 34 32 63,000 teens	32 seens	20 21	36	3 2	E 09	39	\$ ° 0
22 25 9 12 218,000 ddiden		27 2	29 3	33 8 8	40 33	33 1	72 71	26 24 17 9 52,000 ddidren	24 9 Hildren	26	24	72	20	20 20	19	44 46 N.R. N.R. 55,000 dilidren	46 N.R. children	22 S.	22 S.	N. 58	56 N.R.	55 F.R.	49 N.R.	33 34 40 39 954,000 children	34 39 children	36 43 43	¥ =	35 45	38 33	41	% % 3 %
11 N.A. 2 N.A. 111,500 ddidren	1	NA NA N	NA 1	71 N.	NA. 1	8 7	4 7	14 N.A. 4 N.A. 27,600 children	N.A. N.A. Eldren	A A	NA NA	11	Ā Ā	14	15	24 N.A. N.R. N.A. 38,400 dildren	N.A. N.A. children	NA.	KA.	N. 33	4 4 4	37 N.R.	36 N.R.	21 N.A. 35 N.A. 782,800 children	N.A. N.A. children	NA NA	NA NA	38	NA NA	36	36
22 23 17 19 114,000 families		24 7	24 2	25 20	26 2	27 2	n n	26 27 37 40 29,000 families	27 40 amilies	33 28	28	38 38	43	31	46	55 55 N.R. N.R. 30,000 families	55 N.R. funtities	56 N.R.	58 N.R.	59 N.R.	61 N.R.	62 N.R.	62 N.R.	27 28 46 44 514,000 families	28 44 families	29	30	30	31	31	15 44
							i									N.R=N	N.R.=Not Ranked.	id.													

kids covm? 2000

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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Indicators		0661	1661	Z661	£661	3 661	\$661	9661	4661	0661	1661	z 661	£661	3 661	\$661	9661
Percent low- birthweight babies	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	8.7 47 10,390	8.7 8.6 47 45 10,390 births	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.8	7.1 6.8 26 23 1,235 births	6.8 23 irths	7.2	6.8	7.2	21	23
Infant mortality rate (dearths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	12.4 50 1,022	12.4 11.4 50 48 1,022 deaths	10.3	10.4	10.2	2. 4	9.2	8.6	6.7 7 3 8	7.4 8	6.3	1.2	6.7	5.8	8.8
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	36 3 39 4 448 deaths	36 43	E E	¥ 8	38 33	z &	E 88	35	26 10 45 deaths	23 hs 5	% =	3 3	6 23	23	23
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	74 78 29 35 355 deaths	78 35	£ E	33 88	7 8	2 28	8 4	78 65	51 4 22 deaths	32 - 32	£ 2	z -	\$ m	6 4	\$ •
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	50 51 48 47 7,091 births	51 47 Stirths	8 3	\$ \$	8 &	8 2	2 2	2 3	32 3 23 2 582 births	£ 23 ₹	E 22	98 61	33	19 28	22 28
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	12 11 38 36 55,000 teens	36 36 11	32	32	12	≅ 4	≅ \$	49 12	7 6 6 6 3,000 teens	6 6 6 6 6	• •	5 2	3 5	4 6	2
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	12 11 40 32 40,000 teens	11 32) teens	= %	9 23	32	32	5 %	9 26	10 10 25 24 6,000 teens	10 24 eens	30	9 23	9 23	8 81	9 23
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	29 28 586,00	29 31 28 32 586,000 children	36 33	32	30	20	28	38 28	25 13 98,000	25 26 13 14 98,000 children	27	28	77	36	38
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	21 35 469,30	21 N.A. 35 N.A. 469,300 children	A A	4 4 4	38 38	작 작	36	37	15 8 54,200	15 N.A. 8 N.A. 54,200 children	A A	적 적	51 4	A A	≵ ∞
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	26 37 292,00	26 27 37 40 292,000 familie:	£ 23	30	30	36 38	38 28	38 29	21 9 30,000	21 21 9 8 30,000 families	22	24 16	25	25 16	25
N.A.=Not Available.																

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kids count 2000

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<u>@</u>	1661	5.7 11 irths	8.0 16	27 13	65 19 rfhs	23 5 úrths	4 1 1 teens	6 5 seens	16 17 2 2 150,000 children	15 N.A. 8 N.A. 93,900 ddilden	20 20 6 5 93,000 families
ിയയ	0661	5.4 5.7 10 1.1 2,336 births	8.1 8 12 1 229 deaths	26 27 10 13 133 deaths	58 65 10 19 115 deaths	20 23 3 5 1,333 births	6 4 3 1 10,000 teens	7 6 7 5 7,000 teens	16 2 150,00	15 8 93,900	20 6 93,000
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_	2661	6.7	9.4	23	2 22	% &	= %	30	2 23	걸 걸	4 39
ிறவின்றை	1661	6.7 22 iirths	1.6 % **	32 27 arths	7.6 33	35 25 26 26	10 29 teens	10 24 teens	29 30 28 27 301,000 children	15 N.A. 8 N.A. 212,600 children	26 28 37 44 167,000 families
<u> </u>	0661	6.6 6.7 21 22 6,417 births	9.6 9. 32 3	30 3 26 2 314 deaths	62 7 15 3 270 deaths	35 35 30 25 4,138 births	10 10 26 29 20,000 feens	10 10 25 24 22,000 teens	29 28 301,00	15 8 212,60	37
	4661	35	8.4	13	23 28	3 25	۶2 م ا	∞ ∞	16 38	18	a a
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Illimois	1661	7.6 7.8 37 37 14,278 births	10.7 44 deaths	34 35	74 31	41 34 births	11 10 32 29 65,000 teens	11 11 34 32 59,000 teens	30 30 32 27 895,000 ddidren	18 N.A. 24 N.A. 587,600 dilidren	26 26 37 36 409,000 fumilies
	0661	7.6 37 14,278	10.7 10.7 44 44 1,523 deaths	29 3 20 3 564 deaths	73 7. 24 3 488 deaths	40 41 35 34 8,642 births	32 65,000	34 59,000	30 32 895,00	18 24 587,60	26 37 409,00
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]ශ්ක්ශිම	1661	5.8 13 births	8.7 24 seths	35 sf	65 19 1ths	30 sdr	12 39 teens	9 16 feens	25 27 13 17 105,000 deldren	19 N.A. 29 N.A. 56,000 children	19 19 4 4 4 33,000 fumilies
<u> </u>	0661	5.7 5.8 12 13 1,165 births	8.7 8. 22 2 127 deaths	35 36 99 deaths	85 (42) 75 deaths	26 13 742 births	11 12 32 39 8,000 teens	10 9 25 16 7,000 teens	25 13 105,00	19 29 56,000	19 4 33,000

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		Mø	Kansas							Ke	Kontweky	العه					
[කය] යෙන්ම යන		0661	1661	2661	€661	1 661	\$ 661	9661	4661	0661	1661	2661	£661	5 661	\$ 661	9661	4661
Percent low- birthweight babies	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	6.2 17 2,580	6.2 6.2 17 19 2,580 births	6.4	9.9	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.1 26 4,156	7.1 7.2 26 29 4,156 births	6.8	22 82	36	30	35	32
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	8.4 8. 18 2 276 deaths	8.9 26 acths	28	33	2.7	7.0	37	7.4	8.5 20 387 d	8.5 8.9 20 26 387 deaths	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	29 3 20 3 142 deaths	35 34 35 34	28	23 23	23	21	E 88	28	29 3 20 4 218 deaths	37 46 earths	3 33	23 23	2 2	28	24	3 33
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	73 7. 24 3	31 31 souths	6 49	28 23	8 %	2 6	8 %	37	30 216 4	75 70 30 24 216 deaths	2 2	8 %	72 68	32	8 3	73
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	30 18 1,655	30 29 18 16 1,655 births	9 6	31	30	30	22	8 23	3,008	41 43 36 36 3,008 births	33 33	8 ¥	33 46	£ 3	34 34	35 25
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	6 3 11,00	6 5 3 4 11,000 teens	9 9	. 0 80	1 12	12	20 4	-0 m	12 38 26,00	12 12 38 39 26,000 teens	38 ==	38	12	E #	14	= %
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	7 7 10,00	7 6 7 5 10,000 teens	9 5	1	9 9	9 89	9 9	9 55	14 49 27,00	14 14 49 48 27,000 teens	13	12	39	12	2 4 12	12
Percent of children living with purents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	19 4	19 20 4 3 140,000 children	21 2	23 02	2 0	7	20	19	35 42 306,0	35 35 42 41 306,000 dildren	% £	% 4	¥ &	£ 6	4 32	31
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	16	16 N.A. 15 N.A. 101,900 dilden	4 4 A	4 4	7. 4	A A	22 4 2	14	25 45	25 N.A. 45 N.A. 252,400 children	4 4	절 절	82 4	A A	42 43	4 38
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	21 9	21 21 9 8 94,000 families	21	7	10	28	29	27	22 131,0	23 24 22 28 131,000 fumilies	24	23	19	16	25	13
N.A.=Not Available.																	

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മഭിചയ	1992	6.0		5,	•		11	4		36	2		₂	2		^	=		••	12		32	æ	룔	¥.	H.	ren L	26		Bes
Massachwseths	1661	5.9	5,584 births	9.9	4	421 deaths	19	-	174 deaths	46	•	122 deaths	23	•	7 births	••	11	20,000 teens	•	2	17,000 teens	33	37	394,000 children	Ā	A.A.	214,900 children	26	36	198,000 families
፟	0661	5.9 15	5,58	7.0	4	421	20	-	174	\$	m	122	24	••	2,107	•	12	20,0	∞	12	2,	32	88	394	7	4	214	79	37	861
	4661	8.8		88	\$		23	13		82	11		78	22		7	•		•	8 2	ļ	22	=		7	^		36	2	
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മിയമു	1661	8.1	rths	9.2	32	Æ	32	u	看	19	11	Æ	8	25	a a	2	53	reens	=	32	teens	23	24	275,000 children	¥.	Y.	184,400 diddren	28	\$	168,000 families
Ma	0661	7.8	6, 142 births	9.5	31	616 deaths	n	13	229 deaths	"	36	191 deaths	æ	76	2,755 births	9	36	18,000 teens	2	23	20,000 teens	76	11	275,000	7	4	184,400	78	84	168,000
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Maine		5.4	812 births	2 6.7		70 deaths	12	en	48 deaths	77	17	33 deaths	1 24	1	407 births			5,000 teens		_	5,000 teens			82,000 children			51,400 children	12		38,000 families
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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

kids count 2000

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Multi-Year Trend Data for Kids Count indicators

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Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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Percent low- birthweight babies	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	5.5 ' 11 516 births	4.8 12	3.1	53	5.4	z -	5.7	6.2	7.1 7.5 26 35 11,717 births	27 28 38	4. ¥	ភ ឌ	27 82	30	រ	22 22
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	8.0 8 11 1	8. al	7.8	6.7 61	7.2	7.2	53 2	6.2	9.8	9.4 34 deaths	9.4	37	38	39	33	7.8
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	31 30 26 deaths	23 sh	18	22 01	20 23	39	24	21 6	29 2 20 1 531 deaths	27 13	8 8	16 28	20	2 22	2 2	24
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	69 20 32 deaths	60 14 14s	\$ ^	12 6	33 33	46	21	13 52	55 5 8 1 340 deaths	55 55 1	2 4	33 55	44	8 =	£\$ &	42
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	16 1 219 births	18 2 2	3 28	82 E	15	3 %	3 %	14	34 36 29 30 6,935 births	% & Afri	33	% %	¥ &	# %	38 30	2 23
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	4 4 1 1 2,000 teens	4 deens	s &	5 %	v 60	v 4	~ ~	• m	7 7 6 8 53,000 teens	7 8 feens	• •	-0 so	7 12	e 2	۵ م	8 2
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	4 4 1 1 2,000 teeus	teens	~ ~	s -	2 %	4 -	₹ -	₹ -	9 9 19 16 52,000 teens	9 16 teens	8 12	® 22	8 12	∞ 82	23	∞ ≌
Percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	19 4 34,000	19 21 4 6 34,000 children	22	211	4 30	1 -	8 -	19	29 28 826,00	29 30 28 27 826,000 children	E E	E &	28 33	23 23	20 20	3 28
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in the previous year)	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	18 24 25,600	18 N.A. 24 N.A. 25,600 children	A A	AN AN	96	4 4	16 20	21 41	18 24 479,80	18 N.A. 24 N.A. 479,800 children	Ā Ā	4 4	32	A A	18	71
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1997 raw data	16 1 16,000	16 17 1 2 16,000 families	2	70 4	3 20	3	19	20	23 22 383,00	23 23 22 19 383,000 fumilles	24	22	38	31	26	11 11
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E	£661	7.4	æ		9.6	53		52	2		8	80		28	2		•••	12		•	ឌ		53	73	;	M.A.	Ā		11	1	
ിയമ	z661	7.2	11		9.0	*		52	=		15	=		29	2		7	=		•	<u>6</u>		28	11	-	M.A.	¥.		12	œ	
Pennsylvania	1661	7.3	32	births	1.6	30	leaths	28	13	oths	49	7	oths	53	2	irths	,	60	teens	•	2	teens	28	2	763,000 children	¥,	Ā	490,700 children	12	**	359,000 funilies
9	0661	7.1	3 9	10,920 births	9.6	32	1,098 deaths	28	2	533 deaths	Z	7	463 deaths	28	2	5,264 births	,	•	51,000 teens	•	<u>6</u>	51,000 teens	11	2	763,00	2	2	490,70	12	•	359,00
	4661	5.5	-		5.8	٧.		22	ដ		S	2		11	24		13	45		=	\$	1	3	42		11	11	1	28	ੜ	
	9661	5.3	2		5.6	•		29	36		æ	11		29	79		12	æ		=	36		33	2		92	20		12	53	
	\$ 661	5.5	4		79	«	,	11	11		22	ੜ		30	22		=	¥		2	33		35	\$		Ā	Ā		22	92	
	3 661	5.3	2		1.7	2		52	13		35	7		30	6		=	¥		•	ឌ		¥	\$		82	Z		24	2	
	£661	5.2	m		7.2	=		53	ឌ		9	6		30	6		2	32		2	8 2		99	92		Ā	¥.		23	=	
_	1992	5.2	4		1.7	•		28	11		3	6		30	6		2	32		2	3 9		53	22		A.A.	Ā		24	ឌ	
Огевоп	1661	4.9	٣	oirths	7.3	1	ŧ	28	15	a ll e	89	73	attrs	31	11	sittles	•	24	teens	۰	2	teens	30	77	260,000 daildren	Ā	¥.	143,800 children	23	61	115,000 fumilies
©	0661	5.0	٣	2,406 births	8.3	2	256 deaths	53	20	153 deaths	22	24	126 deaths	31	11	1,890 births	60	2	24,000 teens	1	7	22,000 teens	32	88	260,00	61	53	143,80	24	28	115,00
	4661	7.3	11		7.5	8	1	æ	\$		83	45		37	37		2	53	-	۰	%		53	98		22	\$		77	11	
	9661	7.4	75		8.5	33		8	33		74	ਲ		37	ੜ	i	2	33		00	2		29	8		79	42		72	53	
	\$ 661	7.0	11		8.3	98		37	45		%	38		39	ੜ		۰	Z		•	24		53	77		¥	¥.		92	EZ	
	3 661	7.0	23		8.5	38		32	38		83	36		14	ੜ	:	۰	28		٠	ដ		28	74		22	8		25	6	
	£661	6.7	20		8.8	ឌ		98	\$		%	\$		40	ੜ		•	28		=	ૠ		30	92		Ā	Ā		24	92	
ന്ത്ര	Z661	6.7	11		8.8	23		æ	3		82	38		14	35		۰	11		13	43		31	듄		N.A.	Ā		23	15	
Oklahoma	1661	9.6	11	irths	9.6	37	看	ੜ	35	aft.	84	\$	aths	42	35	sirths	=	*	teens	13	43	teens	31	32	261,000 dilldren	Ϋ́Α	Ä	222,500 children	77	13	115,000 families
和@	0661	9.9	11	3,482 births	9.2	38	361 deaths	36	33	222 deaths	8	4	214 deaths	36	æ	2,867 births	13	æ	19,000 teens	12	\$	17,000 teens	8	33	261,00	ដ	=	222,50	n	11	115,00

.3 4

kids count 2000

		8	මරුත (Sowth Garrollina	វិភាឲា					nog	Sowth Daketa	@ Zigo	₽ }@				
பிறவிவேலிரைக		0661	1661	7661	£661	1 661	\$661	9661	4661	0661	1661	7661	£661	5 661	\$ 661	9661	4661
Passage d	Rate	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	13	5.4	5.2	55	5.9	9.6	8.8	5.5
reitem row- hirthweight habies	Rank	47	\$	\$	8	8	8	47	47	4	7	4	∞	6	1	•	
	1997 raw data	4,78	4,789 births							S63 births	2						1
	Rate	11.7	1.3	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.4	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	5.7	2
Intent mortality rate	Rank	48	47	48	45	43	4)	88	8	88	×	38	9	\$	9	1	8
/summan ood's and summan)	1997 raw data	501	501 deaths						1	78 deaths	2						
	Rate	38	32	38	33	36	36	36	28	æ	%	28	92	33	23	38	8
Child death rate (deaths nos 100 000 children gnes 1.14)	Rank	2	11	\$	43	\$	43	49	ន	\$	43	11	13	35	٠	45	33
(1-1-1 cago minimo coo,co) lad siman)	1997 raw data	204	204 deaths							44 deaths	2						
Rate of teen deaths by	Rate	92	88	23	E	75	_	22	65	16	r	8	æ	83	9	22	8
accident, homicide, and suicide	Rank	¥	4	æ	88	32	æ	35	28	5	22	\$	æ	39	23	35	4
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	1997 raw data	181	181 deaths							52 deaths	2						
	Rate	47	48	94	\$	9	5	4	6	24	36	27	25	23	12	73	22
leen birth rate (hirth: nor 1 000 formule: ane: 15.17)	Rank	. 42	4	4	9	\$	\$	33	4	••	=	2	2	,	•	•	2
(11-C) ego commo doo, log ciling	1997 raw data	3,23	3,238 births	ļ						401 births	22						1
Percent of teens who are	Rate	=	=	=	Ξ	=	13	=	=	∞	1	∞	1	00	6	6	•
high school dropouts	Rank	32	8	8	ૠ	Ħ	33	35	¥	2	•••	<u>•</u>	2	11	11	23	22
(ages 16-19)	1997 raw data	24,0	24,000 teens						†	5,000 teens	ens						
Percent of teens not attending	Rate	2	2	=	=	=	2		٥	•	•	•	~	•	•	•	•
school and not working	Rank	25	24	8	38	33	32	23	79	4	5	~	-	•	••	9	
(ages 16-19)	1997 raw data	20,00	20,000 teens						1	3,000 teens	ens						
Percent of children living with	Rate	30	ឌ	35	ដ	¥	ä	33	25	18	2	20	20	11	22	74	21
parents who do not have	Rank	32	33	33	33	8	\$	88	11	•		m	4	∞	,	14	00
full-time, year-round employment	1997 raw data	246,0	246,000 dildren							39,000 dildren	hildren						
	Rate	21	A.	NA	N.	24	N.	22	23	20	Ā	Ä	¥	6	¥	23	<u>6</u>
Fercent of children in poverty	Rank	35	Ā	Ā	¥	*	¥	39	37	ឌ	Ā	¥	¥	24	Ä	8	8
(unid reflect povery in the previous year)	1997 raw data	225,0	225,900 children	=						37,500 children	hildren						
101 10 11 11	Rate	22	26	26	28	29	31	31	31	11	23	n	21	20	21	23	24
rercent of tamilies with children hended by a cinale parent	Rank	*	8	8	9	\$	\$	£	\$	11	6	2	•	m	•	•	2
mand affile a to consol	1997 raw data	148,0	148,000 families	5						22,000 families	amilies						-
N.A.=Not Available.																	

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		4661	6.3	2		6.1	2	ļ	23	<u>=</u>		92	-		12	_		_	٥		∞	<u></u>	ļ	*	23		15	7		36	22	
Control Cont		9661	6.2	=		77	23		73	=		4	6		15	_		٠	4		,	=		22	9		7	∞		24	13	
		\$ 661	5.4	m		0.0	,		24	•		82	9		=	_		1	12		~	2		22	9		NA.	¥.		23	1	
Charles Char		5 661	6.0	12		7.5	8		12	٠,		47	9		9	6		•	1		•	9		22	2		11	7		23	۰	
Charles Char		£661	5.7	2		6.7	٠		33	8		29	11		11	2		1	15		•	•		22	2		N.A.	¥.		23	=	
March 1 March 2 Marc	c	2 661	5.6	2		7.2	=		22	=		57	11		11	2		∞	2		1	2		36	13		NA.	¥		73	2	
March 1 March 2 Marc	m ഉപ	1661	5.7	=	n	5.8	_	2	21	m	2	*	=	r	12	~	şţ	80	11	ens	,	∞	eus	23	13	delitdren	N.A.	N.A.	delibera	11	∞	families
Marker M	₩ ⊕ ₽	0661	5.3	1	413 birt	6.4	2	40 death	22	•	26 death	82	2	11 death	2	6	153 bir	∞	13	2,000 te	•	4	3,000 te	22	•	36,000	15	&	21,400	12	•	21,000
March Marc		4661	9.6	15		8.8	~	1	11	36	1	3	93		24	2		^	6	1	1	7		•	2		12	~		15	_	-
Market M		9661	9.6	11		9.0	=		25	6		9	92		24	13		1	=		1	=			_		=	2		7	_	
Columbia Columbia		\$ 661	6.3	15		5.4	2		30	<u>۳</u>		63	21		22	13		∞	9		,	23		11	_		NA.	N.A.		7	_	
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State Stat		£661	5.9	12		9.0	2		33	25		19	24		36	13		7	25		•	•		20	4		¥	N.A.		92	_	
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##		2 661	5.6	2		5.9	2		8	11		23	11		36	13		1	=		•	٠,		23	∞		NA.	N.A.		9	_	
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	Æ	1661	9.0	91	age .	6.1	2	£	8	22	돽	\$	9	æ	17	25	a.	1	60	leens	1	•••	eens	22	1	dildren	N.A.	Ā	dildren	91	_	families
The color of the	M M	0661	5.7	12	2,833 bi	7.5	1	249 dea	22	•	140 dea	3	11	141 deg	36	13	1,443 bi	80	13	12,000	∞	13	11,000	11	1	126,000	2	15	82,100	2	_	43,000
### 1990 Total Control Cont		4661	2.	21	١	6.4	12		17	36		93	8		47	49		2	45	l	=	\$		11	22	١	92	4		36	<u>8</u>	1
## 1995 Comparison		9661	7.2	21		6.3	22		29	36		89	31		49	84		<u>5</u>	\$		12	\$		38	22		n	45		36	20	
## 1995 1995		\$ 661	1.7	23		6.5	12		28	36		19	92		2	49		22	4		12	4	1	39	11		KA	¥.		25	9	
## 1997 ##		5 661	7.0	23		7.1	9		29	3		75	32		52	8		2	45		=	36		8	28		29	94		24	2	
# 8 # 8 # 8 # 8 # 8 # 8 # 8 # 8 # 9 # 9		£661	1.7	22		7.5	9		31	3		74	31		2	47		12	\$		=	88		E	32		NA.	¥.		24	2	
## 1992 ## 1993 ## 1994 ## 1995 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ##		2 661	6,7	22		7.8	61		31	3		"	36		2	46		12	4		=	8		8	α	_	N.A.	K.		23	15	
## 1992 ## 1993 ## 1994 ## 1995 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ## 1996 ##	89 89	1661	17	11	irth	1.1	7	eaths	33	33	orths	18	36	saths	82	\$	siths	12	39	teens	=	32	teens	38	61	00 deliber	N.A.	Ā	30 delibre	23	6	fumilies
### 1992	Тел	0661	6.9	24	24,250	1.8	13	2,150 de	33	æ	1,151 d	8	8	1,006 d	8	£	21,104	52	42	155,000	=	ਝ	137,000	78	24	1,571,0	36	46	1,470,8	22	11	714,000
### 1991 1995		4661	8.8	4		8.6	4		30	33		"	43		36	\$		2	45		2	8	1	36	61		21	¥		8	42	
### 1997 #### 1997 #### 1997 #### 1997 #### 1997 #### 1997 #### 1997 #### 1997 #### 1997 ##### 1997 ##### 1997 ##################################		9661	8	45		8.5	36		30	32		18	\$		\$	8		13	4		13	47		17	20		22	×		29	\$	
### 1993 #### 1993 #### 1993 #### 1993 #### 1993 #### 1993 #### 1993 #### 1993 ##### 1993 ##### 1993 ###### 1993 ##################################		\$ 661	8.7	4		9.3	43		32	37		06	\$		42	38		=	ਝ		13	47		53	u		NA.	¥.		39	4	
## 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1993 1992 1992 1993		5 661	8	45		8.9	\$		33	42		16	43		43	37		2	31		=	33		32	38		26	39		8	\$	
1992 1992 1992 1993 1993 1993 1994 1995		£661	88	47		9.4	39		32	35		2	39		43	88		=	%		=	36		34	4		N.A.	¥,		31	49	
1990 (1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990 1990	8	2 661	8.5	4		9.4	37		32	35		n	%		45	\$		12	=		13	47		35	\$		NA.	Ā		8	\$	
(中) 15,000 (中) 15,000	70	1661	88	47	看	10.0	39	e e	35	39	1 4	18	*	¥	8	4	aft.	13	\$	eens	13	45	eens	36	4	children	₹	N.A.	dildren	28	\$	families
- 2002 @ 4 4 - 4 4	Ven	0661	8.2	4	6,534 bh	10.3	4	637 deat	35	36	311 deat	75	30	295 deat	45	88	4,280 bi	13	43	40,000 1	13	43	38,000 t	35	42	388,000	12	36	287,800	36	37	215,000

Salohend Indied Ger Kilds Gound indied Geres Gound indied Geres

	Wîr	Virginia	ы			
	0661	1661	2661	£661	y 661	\$661
Rate	7.2	7.7	4.7	7.3	7.5	7.
Rank	32	53	ਝ	28	53	ę,
1997 raw data	7,085 births	births				
Rate	10.2	6.6	9.5	8.7	8.3	2
Rank	9	38	4	32	ਝ	m
1997 raw data	714 deaths	sths				
Rate	28	28	74	38	77	2
Rank	2	2	∞	2	20	==
1997 raw data	292 deaths	aths				
Rate	72	3	3	35	2	2
Rank	21	2	21	2	20	=
1997 raw data	271 deaths	aths				
Rate	32	32	<u>=</u>	33	E	m
Rank	æ	23	22	22	22	2
1997 raw data	3,456 births	births				
Rate	60	1	1	œ	۰	•
Rank	13	∞	=	21	28	×
1997 raw data	24,000 teens	teens				
Rate	60	1	•	∞	∞	_
Rank	12	••	13	15	11	=
1997 raw data	21,000 teens) teens				
Rate	24	24	24	22	23	2
Rank	12	•	٠	۰	2	=
1997 raw data	377,00	377,000 children				
Rate	92	Ā	N.A.	₹	≌	3

accident, homicide, and suicide

(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Rate of teen deaths by

23

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2 2

28

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22

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2 2

2 2

3 2

2 2

29 23

29 23

260 deaths

2

2 2

23

Child death rate

(deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

2

22

28

2 28

2 %

52

E 2

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8 8

79 23

2 2

Teen birth rate

(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

Percent of teens who are

(ages 16-19)

high school dropouts

209 deaths

2

23

22

2 53 25,000 teens

1

2,967 births

8 8

2 8

8 8

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2 3

28

2 2

74 2

23 2

Percent of children living with parents who do not have

full-time, year-round employment

Percent of children in poverty

(data reflect poverty in the previous year)

school and not working (ages 16-19)

Percent of teens not attending

439,000 dilldren

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Rank

1997 raw data

273,500 children

245,800 children

26 18

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28 23

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38 33

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23

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28

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Percent of families with children

headed by a single parent

N.A.=Not Available.

1997 raw data

232,000 fumilies

74 28 190,000 fumilies

28

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32

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4661

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E ENDOGGER, ERC

birthweight babies

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

Percent low-

Washington

3.6

2.6

5.5

2.2

5.3

2.

5.3

7.7

3.7

5.3

5.6

5.9

8.9

7.5 2

.8

35

7.7 g 440 deaths

4,377 births

3 =

349

	4661	7.5 N.A.	ŧ	6	₹.	52	ΑĀ	i	88	¥.	1	33	₹	2	₹	6	¥.	1	72 M	ł	12	₹	1	11	N.A.	1
	9661	7.4 N.A.			¥	26			62	N.A.			₹	10	N.A.	•	A.A.		28 28			Ä			A N	
	\$ 661	7.3 N.A.		7.6	Ϋ́	28	N.A.		\$9	N.A.		36	¥ ¥	10	¥	•	¥.		R 🛣		N.A.	¥		11	N.A.	
	3 661	7.3 N.A.		8.0	¥	82	N.A.		69	NA.		8	ž	۰	A.	•	N.A.		۳ ¥		23	N.A.		98	¥.	
	£661	7.2 N.A.		8.4	A.A.	8	N.		69	N.A.		88	Į.	۰	NA.	2	A.		<u>د</u> ع		N.A.	Ā		92	NA.	
	2 661	1. A		28	A A	82	NA.		67	N.A.		88	₹	۰	¥	2	Ä.		<u>ج</u> ج	192	N.A.	Ä	5	22	Y KA	
æ	1661	1.7 A.M.	Pirts Signal	8.9	N.A. deaths	=	Ā	deaths	=	K.A.	deaths	33	A state	2	N.A. N.A. 1,467,000 teens	2	N.A. N.A. 1.333.000 teens		E 4	19,699,000 children	N.A.	MA.	14,463,500 children	22	N.A. N.A. 9,276,000 funities	
M ଛ ଲ	0661	7.0 N.A.	291,154 birth	9.2	N.A. N.A. 28,045 deaths	=	N.A.	13,562 deaths	12	N.A.	11,023	37	N.A. N.A. 180,154 births	9	N.A. 1,467,0	2	N.A. 1,333.0		<u>۾</u>	19,699,	20	Ä,	14,463,	24	N.A. 9,276,0	
	4661	9.0		5.8	~	=	42		82	\$	1	23	≏	•••	2	^	4	1	22 1		4	1	1	23	13	
	9661	39		6.4	<u>9</u>	28	45		2	22		22	<u>•</u>	60	1	∞	20		Z «	,	91	20		92	20	
	\$ 661	7.4		1.1	39	38	92		26	46		52	<u>~</u>		9	∞	8 2		2 4	,	N.A.	N.A.		22	9	
	3 661	8.8		79	00	24	•		103	49		52	21	•	28	•	23		22 4		15	4		24	2	
	£661	7.3			<u>•</u>	25			98	9		77	<u> </u>	60	12		2		، ع	•	N.A.	¥.		72		
-	2 661	7.3 7			Ħ	3			911	200			2		<u>•</u>		21		2 ~		N.A. N	NA.		2		
Wyoming																	•		2 ~	_			22			
Wy©[1661	1 7.0	S72 Eintes		21 15 37 deaths	32		31 deaths	901	49	34 deaths		18 11 298 births	· •	21 17 3,000 teens		19 16 3.000 teens			. <u>4</u>	N.A.	N.A.	19,000 children	•	,000 m	
B	0661	4 %	25	8.6	3 2	8	36	ਲ	82	37	ੜ	S :	798 788	•	23 30 80 81	•	9 9	?	7	. œ	91	5 5	=	20	9 2	
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The Annie E. Casey Foundation

numbers are used to calculate the "Percent Change" totals are rounded to the nearest 100. The rounded original census figures were published. Population All Children Under Age 18: 1990 and 1999 is the total resident population under age 18 as of April 1, 1990, and July 1, 1999—including dependents Data for 1990 include corrections made after the of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. figures, which are then rounded to the nearest whole number.

http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/ SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis (April 6, 2000). 1990 data: Accessed online at of data from U.S. Census Bureau. 1999 data: Accessed online at http://www.census.gov/ population/estimates/state/stats/st-99-10.txt stats/st-99-20.txt (April 6, 2000).

ulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths 100,000 children in this age range. The data are report-1999). 1990 through 1995 data: Special tabulations for Health Statistics (NCHS). 1997 data: Special tabchildren ages 1-14) is the number of deaths to chilby NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From accessed online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Special tabulations accessed online through CDC dren between ages 1 and 14, from all causes, per SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease WONDER at http://wonder.cdc.gov (January 5, Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center 97gm3_01.pdf (October 27, 1999). 1996 data: Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for 1997 ed by place of residence, not place of death. Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000

1996," National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 9 Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are report-1992," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24. 1990 data: 1993," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 44, No. 7, 1991," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement 2 (June 12, 1997), Table 30. 1994 data: (999), Table 31. 1996 data: "Deaths: Final Data for 'Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994," 1997 data: "Deaths: Final Data for 1997," National 'Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," 'Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1995,' Supplement (September 30, 1996), Table 29. 1993 data: "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, data: "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, data: "Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, Supplement (February 29, 1996), Table 25. 1992 Supplement (December 8, 1994), Table 27. 1991 Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 19 (June 30, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 45, No. 11, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 45, No. 3, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 41, No. 7, ed by place of residence, not place of death. (November 10, 1998), Table 31. 1995 data: SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25.

crime offenses (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle 100,000 youths ages 10-17): 1997 is the number of Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed property year, including repeated arrests of the same individtheft, and arson) per 100,000 youths between ages arrests of youths for property offenses during the 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all ual for different offenses.

282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race

and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from

1990 through 1995. Population Statistics: U.S.

Census Bureau, Population Division.

crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering ment agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1997, mits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the 68 percent of the U.S. population. However, the covnumber of juveniles arrested for a property crime is erage rate was considerably smaller in some states. Not every local law enforcement agency substate population not covered by local law enforceadjusted to compensate for the proportion of the This measure is based on estimates of FBI

County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1997 Michigan. The NACJD file adjusts the reported propestimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates using population data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population Statistics: Population Reference Bureau, result, arrest data were not reported for these states. SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics: U.S. Department of arrest statistics provided by the National Archive of which the agency reported data. The NACJD arrest reporting jurisdictions covered less than 25 percent of the total population in each of these states. As a Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed In 1997, the District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, several factors, such as the number of months for and Vermont did not submit any arrest data. Also, only a few jurisdictions in Illinois, Kentucky, and Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform erty crime arrests for each agency to account for online at http://www.census.gov/population/esti-(computer file), ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-New Hampshire submitted arrest data, and the Research, producer and distributor), 1999. State Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): National Arrest Statistics: Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1997," OJJDP Juvenile Justice mates/state/stats/ag9797.txt (January 7, 1999). university Consortium for Political and Social Bulletin (December 1998), p. 11.

1997 (computer file), ICPSR ed. (Ann Arbor, MI:

Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data,

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10.17): 1997 is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for indexed violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

Not every local law enforcement agency submits arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime is adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1997, crime figures were reported for jurisdictions covering 68 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states.

This measure is based on estimates of FBI arrest statistics provided by the National Archive of Criminal of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform arrests for each agency to account for several factors, SOURCES: State Arrest Statistics: U.S. Department Vermont did not submit any arrest data. Also, only a jurisdictions covered less than 25 percent of the total such as the number of months for which the agency from the U.S. Census Bureau, the NACJD arrest estimates were transformed into juvenile arrest rates. In population in each of these states. As a result, arrest 1997, the District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, and Hampshire submitted arrest data, and the reporting Justice Data (NACJD) at the University of Michigan. reported data. Through the use of population data The NACJD file adjusts the reported violent crime few jurisdictions in Illinois, Kentucky, and New data were not reported for these states.

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, producer and distributor), 1999. State Population Statistics: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, accessed online at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/ag9797.txt (January 7, 1999).

National Arrest Statistics: Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 1997," OJIDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin (December 1998), p. 11.

hourly wages below it. Data on wages of child-care distribution of wages into two equal groups-half reflects the pay of workers in two professions that workers in these two occupations were compared dren relative to all workers in a state. The data on hourly wage is the dollar amount that divides the workers and preschool teachers are derived from level differences in the cost of living. The median provide care and early education support to chilto average wages in the state to control for state-U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hourly wages for Employment Statistics data series, which obtains wages for workers in these two occupations, as well as for all workers in a state, come from the with hourly wages above the median, half with Median Hourly Wages of Child-Care Workers, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupation Preschool Teachers, and All Workers: 1998 wage data from a survey of establishments.

Child-care workers are identified as individuals who do the following activities: "Attend to children at child-care centers, schools, businesses, and institutions. Perform a variety of tasks such as dressing, feeding, bathing, and overseeing play." It should be noted that the child-care wage data shown here primarily reflect wages of workers in larger child-care centers and institutions and, therefore, do not reflect wages for a large share of child-care workers who work in private homes. Moreover, since child-care

figures presented here probably overstate the earnmoney than those working out of their homes, the workers who work in centers typically earn more ings of all child-care workers.

of age) in activities designed to promote social, physical, the following: "Instruct children (normally up to 5 years preschool, day-care center, or other child development Preschool teachers are defined as those who do and intellectual growth needed for primary school in facility. May be required to hold State certification."

The median hourly wages for all workers in a Data for 1998 reflect wage data collected from the monthly in the Current Population Survey (CPS). outgoing rotation groups from the CPS for each state are based on wage information collected month during that calendar year.

Statistics, available in an occupational series accessed online at http://stats.bls.gov/oes/state/oessrch2.htm Economic Policy Institute, analysis of data from the (February 23, 2000). Statistics for All Workers: and Preschool Teachers: U.S. Bureau of Labor SOURCES: Statistics for Child-Care Workers U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

is the median annual income for families with "related nieces or nephews) who are related to the household-"Related children" include the householder's (head of Median Income of Families With Children: 1997 the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption; as well as other persons under age 18 (such as children" under age 18 living in the household. er and living in the household.

and are in 1997 dollars. All figures are rounded to the with income below it. The figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998 nearest \$100. For a given year, income data are actu-The median income is the dollar amount that groups—half with income above the median, half divides the income distribution into two equal

income received during 1997 and living arrange-Therefore income data collected for 1997 reflect ally collected in March of the following year. ments in March 1998. SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 through 1999.

obtained in the following manner. First, we converted score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowdividing the amount by the standard deviation for that ors (except for Percent of Children in Poverty, which were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made tracting the mean score from the observed score and is based on 1996 data) into standard scores. We then District of Columbia, we did not include data for the bage 23 of the Data Book for an explanation of why summed those standard scores to create a total standistribution of scores. (Because we did not rank the the 1997 numerical values for each of the 10 indicaranked the states on the basis of their total standard we did not rank the District this year.) All measures est/worst (50). Standard scores are derived by sub-District in our calculations of standard scores. See to judge the relative importance of each indicator. dard score for each of the 50 states. Finally, we National Composite Rank for each state was

quantity by the value for 1990. The results are multiindicators with the data for the base year (1990). To Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computfor 1990 from the value for 1997, then divided that calculate percent change, we subtracted the value ed by comparing the 1997 data for each of the 10 was calculated on rounded data, and the "Percent plied by 100 for readability. The percent change Change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

(999), Table 46. 1996 data: "Advance Report of Final (994), Table 16. 1991 data: "Advance Report of Final .995), Table 16. 1992 data: "Advance Report of Final (993), Table 14. 1990 data: "Advance Report of Final pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's Percent Low-Birthweight Babies is the percentage Report, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 30, 1998), Report, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Report, Vol. 44, No. 11, Supplement (June 24, 1996), residence, not place of birth. Each year there are a small number of births for which the weight of the Report, Vol. 44, No. 3, Supplement (September 21, of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 1997 data: "Births: Final Data for 1997," National newborn is not recorded, and births of unknown Report, Vol. 42, No. 3, Supplement (September 9, weight are not included in these calculations. In Report, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Vatality Statistics, 1996," Monthly Vital Statistics Natality Statistics, 1995," Monthly Vital Statistics Vatality Statistics, 1994," Monthly Vital Statistics Natality Statistics, 1993," Monthly Vital Statistics Vatality Statistics, 1992," Monthly Vital Statistics Vatality Statistics, 1991," Monthly Vital Statistics Vatality Statistics, 1990," Montbly Vital Statistics Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 47, No. 18 (April 29, Report, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, Table 46. 1995 data: "Advance Report of Final Table 16. 1994 data: "Advance Report of Final Table 16. 1993 data: "Advance Report of Final 1997, 4,028 births were of unknown weight. **SOURCES:** Centers for Disease Control and 1993), Table 14.

Survey (NIS), which provides state estimates of vacci-Percent of 2-Year-Olds Who Were Immunized: 1998 is derived from the National Immunization nation coverage levels among children ages 19 months to 35 months. The survey data were collected for calendar year 1998. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four or more doses of Diphthena and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine, three or more doses of Measles-Mumpt-Rubella vaccine. The figures were derived from a national sample of 32,511 children with at least 420 children in each state.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, data accessed online at http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/tables/state_antigen.pdf (March 20, 2000).

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Mathematics Level: 1996 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures five content areas. (1) numbers and operations, (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis, and (5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the Basic level showed some basic understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas.

Seven states (tdaho, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) did not participate in the 1995 NAEP Mathematics Assessment for 4th grade students. In addition, the data for 11 other states (Alaski, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here even though they did not meet all of the NAEP public school participation rate guidelines.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics,

NAEP 1996 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and States (February 1997), Table 3.2.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Reading Level: 1998 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic proficiency level in reading, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The reading assessment measures two global purposes for reading—reading for literary experience and reading to gain information. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced, Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students at the Basic level could show an understanding of the overall meaning of what they read. They could make obvious connections between the text and their own experiences and make simple inferences from the ideas in the text.

Nine states (Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, New Jersey,

North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Vermont) did not participate in the 1998 NAEP Assessment. Two other states (Illinois and Nebraska) did not meet public school participation guidelines for the 4th grade assessment; therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition, the data for nine states (California, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, and Wisconsin) were published by the National Center for Education Statistics and are shown here even though they did not meet all of the NAEP public school participation rate guidelines.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States* (March 1999), Figure 5.5.

Percent of Children in Poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In 1996, the

poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two mined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 children was \$15,911. Poverty status is not deter-(such as foster children).

year's Data Book differs from the one used in previ-(including child poverty). This series was developed ous years. This year we used information from the annual state-level estimates of income and poverty to help the U.S. Department of Education distribute Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) series of the U.S. Census Bureau, which provides The data series for child poverty used in this roughly \$8 billion each year in Title I funds.

available for 1989, 1993, 1995, and 1996. Because the and poverty estimates, as well as income and poverty The SAIPE program uses a model-based estimabased on 1997 data for the other nine indicators. For any given year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, numbered years. State-level estimates currently are tion technique to create annual state-level income most recent SAIPE estimate for child poverty is for 1996, we used it in our calculation of the National Composite Rank for this year's KIDS COUNT Data estimates for counties and school districts in odd-Book—even though this year's composite rank is received during 1996 and living arrangements of data on poverty status in 1996 reflect income people in March 1997.

and Poverty Estimates program, data accessed online SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html (December 16, 1999)

children under age 18 who live in families with incomes Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1997 is the share of below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as

defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelatchildren fell in this category if their income fell below \$8,138. Poverty status is not determined for people in In calendar year 1997, a family of two adults and two ed individuals under age 15 (such as foster children).

year, income and poverty data are actually collected in March of the following year. Therefore, data on poverand the living arrangements of people in March 1998. ty status in 1997 reflect income received during 1997 SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of ages of data from 1996 through 1998. For any given The figures shown here represent 3-year aver-Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current through 1999.

Have Full-Time, Year-Round Employment is the share parents do not have regular, secure employment. This Percent of Children Living With Parents Who Do Not measure is very similar to the measure called "Secure of all children under age 18 living in families where Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics in its publication America's Children: Key National Parental Employment," used by the Federal Indicators of Well-Being.

For children living in single-parent families, this reflect averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For hours per week, at least 50 weeks per year. For chilat least 50 weeks per year. Children living with neiemployment in 1997 reflect work during 1997 and means the resident parent did not work at least 35 neither parent worked at least 35 hours per week, reflect 3-year averages; for example, data for 1997 any given year, employment data are collected in dren living in married-couple families, this means ther parent also were listed as not having secure March of the following year. Therefore data on parental employment. The figures shown here

University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March living arrangements of people in March 1998. SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the supplement), 1990 through 1999.

Budget. In 1996, the poverty threshold for a family of and Poverty Estimates program, data accessed online Percent of Children Under Age 5 in Poverty: 1996 is the share of children under age 5 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, racks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated indistatus is not determined for people in military bar-SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income two adults and two children was \$15,911. Poverty at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and viduals under age 15 (such as foster children). (December 16, 1999).

preschool children who are likely to need child care. defined as those parents who reported that they usu-For this group of children, "working parents" are ally worked at least 1 hour per week over a year. Percent of Children Under Age 6 Living With Working Parents: 1997 reflects the share of

any given year, employment data are actually collectdren in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown here reflect ed in March of the following year. Therefore data on For children in single-parent families, the work 3-year averages of data from 1996 through 1998. For employment status in 1997 reflect work during 1997 criteria are applied to the resident parent. For chiland living arrangements of people in March 1998.

care developed here are based on the work effort of parents, it should also be recognized that many par-While the estimates of children needing child ents send children to preschool programs because

during 1997 and living arrangements of people in income sources in 1997 reflect income received

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of Population Survey (March supplement), 1997 data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current through 1999.

coverage are less likely to have a regular source of Percent of Low-Income Children Without Health Private health insurance is offered through the private sector, typically (but not necessarily) through Insurance: 1997 is the percentage of low-income an employer. Children who lack health insurance Public-sector health insurance includes Medicare, care and are more likely to be exposed to health children under age 19 who were not covered by Medicaid, and CHAMPUS or military health care. any kind of public or private health insurance. risks, such as lack of immunization.

and two children fell in this category if their income was less than \$32,552. Twice the poverty level is the account for inflation. In 1997, a family of two adults which was passed by Congress in August 1997. The threshold. The poverty threshold is a set of income composition. The thresholds are updated yearly to income threshold used to identify children in lowincome families for distr.buting funds with respect family incomes less than twice the federal poverty to the State Children's Health Insurance Program, health insurance coverage during 1997 and living cutoffs, established by the U.S. Office of Managegiven year, income and health insurance data are Therefore data on insurance status in 1997 reflect ment and Budget, which vary by family size and actually collected in March of the following year. Low-income children refer to children with figures shown here represent 3-year averages of data collected from 199¢ through 1998. For any

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, data accessed online at http://www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/liuc98.html arrangements of people in March 1998. (March 21, 2000).

Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in "idle teens" or "disconnected youth."

asked of all 16- to 19-year-olds in the sample each month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each households nationwide about their activities relatregarding school enrollment and employment are month. A yearly average was calculated based on ple, data for 1997 represent averages of data from shown here represent 3-year averages. For exam-This measure is based on analysis of the 12month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 responses for the 9 months students typically are in school (September through May). The figures ed to the labor force and education. Questions 1996 through 1998.

Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution. Like all estimates derived from samples, these igures contain some amount of random error. The SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989-1998 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Sureau of Labor Statistics. Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those high school graduates in this measure. The meawho have a GED or equivalent are included as (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers

(NCES) as shown in their publication Dropout Rates in the United States: 1997(p. 2). Currently, only 29 Dropout Rates in the United States: 1997, p. 7). For to 24-year-olds migrate across state lines each year. sure used here is defined as a "status dropout" rate United States: 1997), because a large share of 18year-olds confound the connection between state needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 16 to NCES that meet quality and comparability levels states have submitted event dropout data to the the measure presented here, we focus on teens The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-24 (which is the focus of Dropout Rates in the policies and programs and state dropout rates. by the National Center for Education Statistics

here represent 3-year averages. For example, data for school (September through May). The figures shown to the labor force and education. For this variable, a households nationwide about their activities related data for the 9 months that students typically are in 1997 represent averages of data from 1996 to 1998. month Current Population Survey (CPS) file mainpercentage was calculated for each year based on tained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 This measure is based on analysis of the 12-

error. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be these figures contain some amount of random Like all estimates derived from samples, used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1989-1998 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and is the number of deaths from accident, homicide, Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1999). 1990 through 1995 data: Special tabulations 100,000 teens in this age group. (Earlier editions of sure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. Health Statistics (NCHS). 1997 data: Special tabuladata/97gm3_09.pdf and http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ data/97gm3_10.pdf (October 27, 1999). 1996 data: Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From and suicide to teens between ages 15 and 19, per the KIDS COUNT Data Book referred to this meations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race Special tabulations accessed online through CDC and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1990 to 1995. Population Statistics: U.S. Census SOURCES: Death Statistics: Centers for Disease WONDER at http://wonder.cdc.gov (January 5, accessed online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for 1997, Bureau, Population Division.

dence, rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of resithan 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We Feen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages omitted births to girls under age 15, since less 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers that age group.

Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1998: Update of National SOURCES: Birth Statistics: 1997 data: Centers for and State Trends," National Vital Statistics Reports, Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "Declines in Vol. 47, No. 26 (October 25, 1999), Table 2, and

(December 19, 1996), Table 4, and unpublished tabu-'Declines in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1997: National unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. 1995 data: United States: Variations by State, 1990-94," Montbly unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. 1996 data: 1990-1996," Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, and State Patterns," National Vital Statistics Reports, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), "State-(CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and unpublished tabulations from the NCHS. 1994 Vol. 47, No. 12 (December 17, 1998), Table 4, and Child Trends, Facts at a Glance, (Washington, DC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Vol. 46, No. 36 (September 12, 1997), pp. 837-842, Specific Birth Rates for Teenagers-United States, lations from the NCHS. 1990 through 1993 data: 1996). Population Statistics: U.S. Census Bureau, data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement 'Recent Declines in Teenage Birth Rates in the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Population Division.

kids count 2000

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

been developed to select the statistical indicators measure change over time and to rank the states. Over the past several years, a set of criteria has used in the national KiDS COUNT Data Book to These criteria are described below.

- the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. 1. Data must be from a reliable source. All of government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use then.
- particularly vulnerable to changes in policies or proand consistent over time. Changes in methodolocomparability. Program and administrative data are gies, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year gram administration, resulting in data that are not 2. The statistical indicator must be available comparable across states or over time.
- over time in a single state, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection and reporting proceernment or some other national organization. Much terms, this means data collected by the federal govof the data collected by states may be accurate and dures, the statistics are not likely to be comparable reliable, and may be useful for accessing change 3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across all states. In practical

- or welfare costs), which are not always related to the focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education salient outcome or measure of well-being. We 4. The statistical indicator should reflect a actual well-being of children.
- 5. The statistical indicator must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an researchers. Measures that are too complex or esoeducated lay public, not academic scholars or teric cannot be communicated effectively.
- order to track changes in the well-being of children. Data collected only at one point in time don't serve 6. The statistical indicator must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing (or a bad 7. There should be a high probability that the near future. We want to establish a series of indimeasure will continue to be produced in the cators that can be produced year after year in thing) for kids. this purpose.

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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THE AIRLIE E. CASEY FOURIDATION WISHES	Alliance for Unilgren	Children's raundation	National Association of	National School
to thank the following organizations for	and Families	CHILDSPAN	Community Health Centers	Boards Association
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	American Federation	Statistics (COPAFS)	National Association of	of Health, Maternal and
	of Teachers	Family Vaices	Partners in Education	Child Health Service
	American Public	Institute for Educational	National Association of Public	Pee Dee Healthy Start, Inc.
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	(ASINO)	National Association for	and Family Court Judges	Agriculture, Cooperative State
	Big Brothers Big Sisters	the Education of Young	National Dropout	Research, Education, and
	or America	Ciliarell (MAETIC)	Prevention Center	Extension service, runnines, 4-H and Nutrition
	Boys & Girls Clubs ot America	National Association of Child Advocates (NACA)	National Fuel Funds Network	United Church of Christ/Office
	Center for Disabilities Studies):; V	National Head Start Association	for Church in Society
	Center for Law & Social Policy	National Association of Children's Hospitals and	National Healthy Mathers	Ilnited Way of America
	Child Care Law Center	Related Institutions	Healthy Babies Coalition	Vince the A. America
	Child Welfare League		National Perinatal Association	Health, MCH & CSHCN Program
	of America		National PTA	YMCA—Valley of the Sun

The Armite B. Caxey Foundation is a prilvate

charitable organization dedicated to helping

build better fittings for disadvantaged children

in the United States. It was established in 1948

by Jim Caxey, one of the founders of United

Percel Service, and his sibilings, who named

The Ande G. Gossy Roundoffon

Celiffered, MD 20202 701 St. Paul Street

the Foundation in honor of their mother

The primary mission of the Roundation is to

foster public politetes, luman-service reforms,

Douglas W. Welson

President

900,547,6690 (fox wwweedlong

910.547.6600

and community supports that more effectively

meet the needs of today's vulnerable children

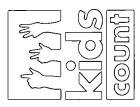
and families. In pursuit of this goal, the

Roundation makes grants that help states,

effles, and communities fashion more innova-

tive, cost-effective responses to these needs.





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